The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,163—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

Established 1818.

**PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.**

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th ,,
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	W. J. Nantes	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China, Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 6th September.
ROSETTA, 20th September.
SURAT, 4th October.
CATHAY, 18th October.
ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894, and s.s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 20, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on the 6th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAMER FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

BOMBAY and PERSIA S. S. "NADERI" will SAIL on MONDAY, the 10th inst. Electric Light and Good Accommodation for Deck, Poop, Second and First Class Passengers, for Mombassa, Zanzibar and Mauritius. Cargo only for Mombassa and Zanzibar at Reduced Rates.

For Freight apply to

ESSABHOY THAVER,
143, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
Limited.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE
Of the Newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and Finish.
Our TABLE PLATE will last for
TWENTY YEARS,
AND OUR
TABLE CUTLERY
Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish

THE LARGEST STOCK
of Electro-Plate in the Western Presidency.
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS
For the Table and Pocket, Scissors, Razors, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

TRUNKS, BAGS— {LIGHT & STRONG}
SUITABLE FOR CABIN AND RAIL.
NEW & IMPROVED FITTINGS.

HOAR & CO., {"THE NOTED" OUTFITTERS,} **BOMBAY.**

THE MEDICINE FOR YOU,

Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes, the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12)

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	,,	25	,,	6	8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11	12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9	8	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7	8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5	8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6	8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5	8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	5	0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4	8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUCH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES!

	Rs.
Gold Bracelet Watches	195
Silver Bracelet Watches	65
Oxidized Bracelet Watches	65

Having only FIRST CLASS and Guaranteed WATCH MOVEMENTS in

CHAIN SPRING
CURB BRAID
TWIST NETWORK,

and other FANCY DESIGNS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

WE have just Unpacked a most Extensive Selection of Toys:—

DOLLS.
BOXES—BRICKS.
DRAWING SLATES.
BOXES—SOLDIERS.
ROCKING HORSES.
WOODEN HORSES.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
TEA SETS.
TOY FURNITURE.
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INDIA RUBBER TOYS.
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CARTS.
TOPS.
CRICKET SETS.
NOAH'S ARKS.
FISH PONDS.
PICTURE BOOKS.
TRICYCLES.
DOLL HOUSES.
HARMONIUMS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TOYS,
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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

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F. S. MADON & Co.,
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PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s.* per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s.* 6*d.* per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15. Dorset-street, London, E.C.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE............ Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
H. J. BYRON'S Three-Act Comedy, entitled
"OUR BOYS,"
Will be produced at the
GAIETY THEATRE,
In Aid of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
by the above Club
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Members' Tickets, to be issued on Application to the HONORARY SECRETARY, will be numbered by Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Booking Office now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Boxes to hold 4 persons, Rs. 6; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Overture 9 P.M.

N.B.—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. have kindly consented to run the Saturday midnight Train, leaving Colaba, for Bandora and Intermediate Stations, at 11-55 P.M. (Bombay Time).

PROGRAMME
OF
EVENING CONCERT

To be held at the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the INSTITUTION,
ON TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

PART I.

1. Part Song......Those Evening Bells..............J. Shaw.
By PUPILS of the School.
2. Piano Duet.........Fairy Dance and Nocturne...Mendelssohn.
Mrs. CANDY and Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Serenade.........I arise from dreams of thee......Salaman.
Lieut-Colonel G. MARTIN.
4. Violin Solo.......Romance..............................David.
Mazurka..............................Moscowski.
Mrs. COLLIE.
5. Song ....She wandered down the mountain side ....Frederic Clay.
Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH.

PART II.

1. Recitation..Mark Twain.
Professor MULLER.
2. Song...............The Long Avenue..............Molloy.
Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Violin Solo.........Cinquantaine ....Mari.
Mrs. COLLIE.
4. Song ....Song of the Toreador (from Carmen).
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
5. Part Song..........I know a bank ....C. E. Horn.
By PUPILS of the School.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS (One Rupee each) to be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS, Girls' School; also from the Revd. C. GILDER, Acting Secretary of the Institution.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Concert to Commence Punctually at 9 P.M.
PIANO kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "MIKADO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th September, 1894.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 30th June 1894.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 19th instant, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th September, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that SITTARAM LUXMON, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned Property.

All persons having any claim or interest present or future or contingent to the said Property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make known such claims, if any, to the Undersigned, at their Office, 18, Esplanade Road, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and such claims, if any, will be considered as Waived and Null.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold Salt Batty ground, admeasuring Two thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, being a portion of a piece or parcel of land admeasuring Nine thousand Three hundred and Fifty square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 651,651, New No. 12631, and New Survey No. 6-2,551, 1-2-3—2550, together with the buildings and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 69, Ward No. 312 (4), situate, lying and being at Mingoot Mandlee, on the Western side of Curry Road Cross Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and the said ground is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public passage, called or known as the Curry Road Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on or towards the South by the property of the said Sittaram Luxmon.—Dated this 5th Day of September, 1894.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration de bonis-non with the Will annexed of the Property and Credits of PRAGJI KESSOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

JAVERVAHU, Widow of the said Deceased ......Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration de bonis-non c. t. a.

Witness, LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 1st Day of September, 1894.
Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA.

FOR SALE.
AID TO LAND-SURVEYING.
(Large Edition.)
BY
J. C. CLANCEY, F.R.G.S.
(Authorized Text-book.)
PRICE: Rs. 12.
Apply to the AGENTS:—
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF THE DAMJI HOSIERY FACTORY.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd May, 1892, and made between Damjibhai Lalji of the one part and Shapurjee Sorabji Narielwalla of the other part, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the Damji Hosiery Factory, situate at Parel, near the Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway Co., and bearing ward No. 658 (1) and Street No. 18.

By order of Bai Veerbaiji, widow of S. S. Narielwalla, Ardeseer Shapurji Narielwalla, and Pestonjee Shapurji Narielwalla, the administratrix and administrators of the said mortgagee, and with the consent and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, Damjibhai Lalji, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following property, namely, 44 hosiery heads, 2 presses, 2 winding frames, 18 stitching machines, shaftings, and pulleys and fittings, engine and boiler with their fittings complete, donkey, water tanks and bleaching machines, and tools and stores.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, Attorney for the said Administratrix and Administrators, at his Office, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 6, 1894.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 7th September, 1894, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Articles, COTTON SEED (Cleaned) and SAFFLOWER SEED (Kardai Seed or Kasumba), will be TESTED for TONNAGE on THURSDAY, 6th September, 1894, at 11 A.M., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is Invited.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th August, 1894.

ESTATE—VICTOR SCHRODER MENZIES, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late VICTOR SCHRODER MENZIES, late of the Forest Department, who died at Sea on the 21st March, 1893, letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator Will proceed to Administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose Receipt alone is Valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 11th August, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

- Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
- Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 owt.
- Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
- Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
- Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
- Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
- Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
- Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
- Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 184.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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BLUNDELL'S PETRIFYING LIQUIDS for
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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co....	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on Face.
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Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.)

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

G. H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for	Six Months....................	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.......................Commission	⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL....................	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„ 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL.........	£3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed......	£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to	£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
„ „	1885	„ 966,107
„ „	1887	„ 968,943
„ „	1892	„ 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,398
Total Accumulated Funds..............................	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,765,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 110	10 p. c.	165 xd 115 xd 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	112
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	800	800	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1375
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	302
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	127½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	400	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	6,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	114
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	13 pr. c.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	98
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	495xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,005
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	61
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	22½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	665
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,205
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,470
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	870
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	Nil	640
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	625
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	47 2½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		130
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	[illegible]	000	dvd Rs.40	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82½
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	665
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	900
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,705
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,335
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaulshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	560	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	900	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	157½
[illegible]reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all	14	207½ 195
Colaba	300	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.				Nil	110
Fort	400 515	250 2,500		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	50			435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	83	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	365
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,300	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	133½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35 dvd	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	20	480
Sassoon and Punjab Co.	500	500	500	20	585
Sind	100 400	1,000 2,000	00 750	180 35	2,000 570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	25	750	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.				18	200 195
Volkart	375	200 1,00	1000	Rs. 9	1,065

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-14
Gold Leaf	" 27-7
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 27-5
Do. do. new	" 27-9
Australia bar Gold	" 27-5
Bombay bar Gold	" 27-5
Sovereigns	" 17-9
Do. Drazons	" 17-8
Silver 17;	" 93-6
Do. 17½	" 93-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Orphean Dramatic Club, "*Our Boys*," Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Inauguration of Electric Lighting at Crawford Market, 6 p.m.
Cricket, R. I. M. vs. Marine Battalion.
Rahnuma-e-Mazdeyasnan Sabha, Public Lecture, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Brinkburn and Carthage left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.—These sports, which were to be held yesterday afternoon, were postponed on account of the unfavourable state of the weather.

TEMPERANCE.—Lieut. A. E. I. Keane will give an address at the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, to-night, at 8 p.m. Subject: "The Rechabites, or Faithful and True."

ROUTE MARCHING.—The 1st L. N. Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and the 21st Bombay Infantry, will parade on Friday next, the 7th instant, for route-marching, and will arrange the march so as to concentrate at 7-30 a.m., at Jacob's Circle.

PARSEE LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-e-Mazdeyasnan Sabha a public lecture on "Jasanas of holy Farohers" will be delivered by Ervad S. D. Barucha, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, this afternoon, at 5 p.m., Parsee ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Khacher Alachella, Chief of Jasdan, who had been in Bombay for the past two weeks, and who was a guest of Kumar Shri Samatsingji of Palitana at his residence, at Cumballa Hill, left for his territory, in company with his sons and a retinue of fifty followers by yesterday's mail train.

"WESTERN WIT AND WISDOM."—This is the title of an excellent journal, which has for some time past been published in Calcutta. It has advanced by leaps and bounds since first established, and is in every way worthy its name. Formerly published fortnightly, it is now to be issued weekly, and the change will doubtless be welcome. It is deserving of success.

CONCERT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—We publish in another column the programme of an evening concert, to be given in the Indo-British Institution, in aid of its funds, on Tuesday, the 11th instant. It will be seen that a varied and attractive entertainment has been arranged for, and we have no doubt that the laudable object of those who have kindly organized the concert will receive the support it deserves.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the inquiry yesterday, at Tank Street, regarding the circumstances, under which Balla Hirapa, a labourer, aged forty years, met his death, on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo. The facts in respect of this incident have already been published. The evidence of the Municipal building inspectors and other witnesses having been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL: ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and A Company Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal, J. Stevenson; backs, L. G. McFarlane and G. Walton; half-backs, J. Allan, W. Sell, and A. Ellis; and forwards, A. Simpson, F. Simpson, W. Woods, F. Hogan, and A. Brown.

THE STORY OF AN OLD STAMP.—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Rebeiro, manager of the Bombay Philatelic Company, Meadows Street, was charged by Kaikhosro Ardesir Chinoy, with making a false complaint to the police and defamation. The complainant, having bought an old stamp from a Mahomedan, in the Church Gate Street, showed it to accused, who claimed it as his own, and charged complainant with theft of the same. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. His Worship, after having heard evidence for the defence, discharged the accused, remarking that complainant not having been put in actual police custody, there was no ground for instituting the present charge.

FREEMASONRY.—On the 1st instant, at 7-30 p. m., a new Masonic Lodge, called "Lodge Dharwar" No. 2527 was opened in the newly-built masonic hall, at Dharwar, under the English Constitution, when Brother Peter Scott (Chief Engineer, S. M. R. Co.) was installed Rt. Wor. Master of the Lodge District. The Deputy Grand Master and the District Grand Secretary, who had come from Bombay, consecrated the Lodge. There was a large gathering of masons, and among those who were present, there were Rt. Wor. Master Scott, Wor. Bro. Lindsley, Breag, Maclauhin, Brothers Vibart, Panandhikar Anantrao, Huddleston, R. E. Kanga, Fox, Carter, Gopalgavda, Johnston, Nailer, Rustomjee, Abraham, Sorabji, Davies, Hussey, and others. The Deputy Grand Master, the District Grand Secretary, Rt. Wor. Bro. Scott, Panandhikar Anantrao, and Lindsley made speeches appropriate to the occasion, and after the usual toasts the gathering dispersed.

ROBBING DHOBIES OF THEIR CLOTHES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sye Cullian, a Hindu, aged forty years, was placed at the instance of Inspector Hurst before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on three separate charges of theft in respect of three pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 4, one copper pot, at Rs. 10, and three silk-bordered dhoturs at Rs. 10, belonging to three dhobies, named respectively Dhugdoo Rakmaji, Nathoo Havsaree, and Dewji Ganoo. For sometimes past the accused had been in the habit of stealing clothes belonging to different dhobies, from the dhobie ghat, at Chamar Baug, and pledging them with marwarees for a trivial sum of money. On Monday accused was arrested by the first complainant in the act of stealing three pieces of wearing apparel, which had been left on the road to dry, and was given into police custody. Accused subsequently pointed out the marwarees from whom the police recovered the property belonging to the two other complainants. Accused pleaded guilty to all the charges, and having admitted a previous conviction was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST DHOBIE.—At the instance of Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Pooran Vallubh alias Pooran Bholla, a dhobie, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 10, belonging to Dalal Teja, also a dhobie, residing at Madanpoora, and with criminal breach of trust in respect of several pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Mr. G. C. Ringrow, of the Bai Motlibai Hospital. On the 1st instant, a policeman seeing accused in the act of disposing of some articles, at Null Bazaar, questioned him, and as he could not give a satisfactory account of his proceedings, he arrested him and took him to the police-chowkey. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the articles were stolen by the accused on the previous day, from the first complainant's house, where he had been employed as a day-labourer. The police, subsequently, recovered some wearing apparel from three marwarees, with whom he had pledged them for Rs. 5 only. These clothes had been entrusted to him by Mr. Ringrow, to be washed. He was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISMISSED CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, a Mahomedan woman, named Nursoo, residing at Telly Gully, was charged at the instance of Inspector Good, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 5th June last, stolen ornaments, belonging to her neighbour, named Hafiza. Mr. R. B. Paymaster defended the accused. The prosecutrix and the accused are acquainted with each other. On the 5th June, complainant missed her ornaments, but she made no report to the police about it. On the 25th ultimo, the prosecutrix went to the shop of a marwari, named Custoor, at Parel, Road, to pledge some of her ornaments, when she noticed her missing ornaments with the marwaree, and identified them as her own property, which was stolen about three months ago. She went to Inspector Good, and told that officer that she suspected accused to be the thief. The inspector arrested Nursoo, and took her into custody. In the course of her cross-examination by Mr. Paymaster, the prosecutrix admitted not having laid a complaint to the police until the 25th ultimo, saying there was no male in her house to go and make a report. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that the evidence was contradictory, and that the fact of complainant having failed to make a report to the police for three months, was in itself very suspicious.

FIRE.—Shortly before 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, belonging to one Thakoor Yessoo, and situated at Ghatee Wadi, Worlee Pakady Road. Smoke was first observed emanating from the hut by one Tookaram Vithoo, who raised an alarm. Telephonic messages were at once despatched to different fire-brigade stations, but before the arrival of the steamers the flames extended to two neighbouring huts and completely burnt them down by 4-15 p.m., the materials of the huts being very inflammable. The huts were in all occupied by seventeen persons, who have sustained loss by the destruction of their goods, to the extent of Rs. 1,370, while the damage sustained for the huts is estimated at Rs. 340. The Chinchpoogly steamer and De Lisle Road manual arrived at 4-20 p.m., but they were not brought into requisition, as a hose attached to a hydrant was sufficient to put the smouldering embers out. The outbreak is supposed to have been due to a naked oil lamp, which was placed in front of a Gunputtee, close to some clothes, that were lying on the ground in the hut of Thakoor, who had gone out, securing the door with a lock. On the return of the fire-engine to Worlee Road, at 6-30 p.m., a horse, attached to Mr. Brook's carriage, took fright at the sound of the bugle and bolted along the road, with the result that the carriage collided with the engine. Mr. Brook's horse sustained injury to its rear hind leg. No damage was done to the carriage, which was unoccupied at the time.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT NAGDEVI STREET.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Hooka Ramji, aged sixty years, lately a groom in the employ of one Ramchunder Wassoodeo, who resides at Nagdevi Street. On the morning of the 26th July, about 10 o'clock, the deceased was standing on the off-side of his master's shigram, in front of his master's house, and was cleaning the ventilations when a hack victoria, driven by one Dawood Vazeer, came from the direction of the Crawford Markets into the street, and as it was passing the shigram, the horse of the victoria, knocked the deceased down and trampled on him. There were several Municipal carts going along the street at the time in the opposite direction and the victoria driver, in order to pass clear of them, drove his gharry rather close to the left hand side of the road. When it came in close proximity to the shigram, the driver tried to pull the horse to the right, but unfortunately the space was not sufficient to get clear of the deceased. The street in question is about thirteen paces wide. The deceased was placed in the victoria and conveyed by his master to the Pydhownee police-chowkey, whence he was taken by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination he was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the left ankle joint with a contused and a lacerated wound of about four inches in length at the seat of the fracture. After admission fever followed. He refused to allow the leg to be amputated and gradually becoming exhausted, died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ACTION BY THE PROPRIETOR OF BATTLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kaikhoshro E. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and presented an information on behalf of his client, Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Battliwalla, the dispenser of the well-known Ague Mixture, charging one Hussonalli Ebrahimji, a merchant, carrying on business, under the name of H. A. Rose and Company, at Two Tanks, with using false property mark and selling goods bearing a false property mark. Complainant in his information stated that he was the maker and proprietor of a fever mixture, called "Battliwalla's Ague Mixture," and had been for the last fifteen years selling the mixture as an article of commerce. On account of its efficacious nature it had acquired a high reputation and demand in Bombay and other parts of India. The mixture was sold in small bottles, the words "Battliwalla's Ague Mixture, Dadur," being impressed on the glass of the bottle. This inscription indicated that he was the maker of the mixture, and it was his property mark. He had been using bottles with this mark for his mixture for the last three years, and had employed one Chaggan Pragji to sell the mixture in the market. On the 29th ultimo Chaggan brought to him a bottle of ague mixture, which Chaggan said, he had purchased at the shop of H. A. Rose and Company, druggists at the Two Tanks, and the proprietor of that company, complainant was informed and believed, was Hussonalli Ebrahimji. Complainant found that the bottle and the paper wrapper thereof were each covered with a label, which was a colourable imitation of the labels used by him for his ague mixture. The bottle was sealed with red wax like complainant's bottle, and was of the same size and shape as his. The colour of the mixture was also the same as that in every respect, an attempt had been made to deceive purchasers, and to lead them to the belief that the mixture was his (complainant's). Chaggan Pragji at his instance purchased a dozen bottles from Hussonalli Ebrahimji, and on opening the wrappers of these bottles, it was found that two of the bottles bore the inscription "Battliwalla's Ague Mixture, Dadur," impressed on the glass, which inscription, the complainant stated, was his own property mark. Complainant was informed by Chaggan that the latter saw in the shop at the Two Tanks several empty bottles with the inscription of his property mark thereon, which he believed were either purchased by Hussonalli from hawkers of empty bottles or were purposely caused to be manufactured by him to fill therein the complainant's preparation and thereby mislead the public into the belief that the mixture was manufactured by complainant, and that he was concerned in the druggists' business, carried on in the name of H. A. Rose and Company. He had nothing whatever to do with the mixture sold by Hussonalli Ebrahimji in the name of H. A. Rose and Company in the bottles bearing his property mark, nor had he any concern in the said shop. Under these circumstances Dr. Battliwalla charged defendant, Hussonalli Ebrahimji, with using a false property mark and selling goods bearing a false property mark. He prayed that a summons might be granted against Hussonalli, and that a search for warrant might also be granted to search his shop at the Two Tanks, and to seize such of the bottles of ague mixture therein, whether empty or filled, as bore the complainant's property mark.

The magistrate granted the summons and a search-warrant as applied for.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAI, A WOMAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. A Lamb, Joint Sessions Judge of Kolaba, who, in July last, found the accused guilty of an attempt to murder her daughter and an attempt to commit suicide, and sentenced her to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, and six months' simple imprisonment for the second.

It appeared that the accused was the second wife of one Tookaram, with whom she had a quarrel. In the afternoon of the 1st June last, a cry was raised that some one was drowned in a well. People collected at the well to see what was the matter, when the accused was observed struggling in the water with the child in her arms. Both the mother and the child were, however, rescued. The Sessions Judge remarked that the motive for the accused's act was some real or fancied harshness of the husband, the exact extent of which was kept back by the witnesses. The punishment, the Sessions Judge remarked, attached to the offence of attempting to commit suicide was comparatively light; and in view of the frequency with which women in that part of the country, on falling out with their husbands or mothers-in-law, drowned themselves in the nearest well, it was worth while to consider whether a sentence might not be passed which should have a deterrent effect. Agreeing with the assessors, Mr. Lamb convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the case, rejected the appeal, remarking that any petition for a reduction of the sentence ought to be made to the Governor-in-Council.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 4.

10 p.m. … 79·3

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

6 a.m. … 78·3
10 a.m. … 80·5
2 p.m. … 80·5
4 p.m. … 78·4

THE tribe of fashionable hotel thieves, male and female, seems to be a most prolific one. A bold attempt by a "foreign countess" to get the better of a hotel manager is reported from Margate. Well aware that hotel proprietors are liable for the property of guests up to a certain amount, irrespective of "negligence," the "countess" when her bill was presented to her declared that she had been robbed in the house of a valuable silver belt, worth more than the amount of the bill. The hotel-keeper was at his wits' end, until the head housemaid stepped forward and declared that she had heard that identical silver belt story twice before—at Monte Carlo two years ago, and at Scarborough last year. At both places she had happened to be serving as housemaid. The "countess" paid her bill and departed hurriedly. The fact that in these days hotel servants—a special class—"circulate" among the great hotels of the Continent and this country is the chief obstacle to the success of fashionable hotel thieves.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC HALL AND FREE LIBRARY.

AT to-day's meeting, the Corporation will consider a letter from Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, offering, on certain conditions, the princely sum of Rs. 7,50,000 to perpetuate the memory of her late husband, Mr. Nusserwanji, by establishing in Bombay a public hall, to be called after his name; and that of her late son, Mr. Jamshedji, by establishing a free library to be called after his name. Dr. Viegas has given notice of his intention to move the following motion with regard to the offer:—"That a committee be appointed to (1) consider the munificent offer of Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, of Rs. 7,50,000 to provide for the cost of building a public hall and a free library, on the Esplanade; (2) to report whether a building of the requisite design and dimensions, with its furniture, decorations, and fittings, could be erected within the amount, and if insufficient, the probable excess; and (3) what the yearly cost to the Municipality would be of providing for all the charges in connection with the maintenance and up-keep of the hall and library."

The long-felt want for a public hall has frequently been brought to the attention of the public by correspondence in the press. Bai Dinbai has for some time paid attention to the subject and the erection of a public hall was under contemplation so far back as March 1893. It is well-known that the late Mr. Jamshedji, who possessed great literary tastes, intended during his life-time to establish a free library, but his life was not spared to carry out this praiseworthy project. His mother, Bai Dinbai, had been long contemplating the most suitable way of perpetuating the memory of her husband, and so, as a result, the offer was publicly made in January last. The Town Hall being under the control of Government, is not always available when required, while the Framji Cowasji Institute has only a seating capacity of from seven to eight hundred persons. The want of a large hall, readily available for public use, has been clearly demonstrated on various occasions, notably in regard to meetings held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association. There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the best site for the erection of the public hall with the free library attached thereto. The proposed site is the Government property between the Municipal offices and the Anjuman-I-Islam: on the other hand, the plot of ground now occupied by the Gaiety Theatre, opposite the Municipal offices is favoured by some, while others advocate the utilization of the ground in rear of the building belonging to Bhattias, next to the Gaiety Theatre, or of a site near the Novelty Theatre.

Dr. T. S. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner, in forwarding the letter of Bai Dinbai to the Corporation, states that the most important of the conditions laid down are that the building is to be erected on the ground belonging to Government between the Municipal offices and the Anjuman-i-Islam, such ground to be acquired by the Corporation, and that the institution should, when completed, be thenceforward maintained by the Corporation. Dr. Weir also forwarded the reply of the Government, to the enquiry whether they would be pleased to give the land at a reduced rate. The reply was as follows:—

"The lease that this Government will be prepared to recommend to the Government of India will be for ninety-nine years renewable on terms, which may be revised at the close of each period of ninety-nine years. Rent to be charged at the rate of one anna per square yard per annum in addition to a fine. The fine, according to the value of the land, is estimated at Rs. 40 per square yard, but this Government will be prepared to recommend a reduction of this rate to the Government of India in consideration of the objects for which the land is required.

"The conditions generally in regard to the lease will be similar to those for the Municipal buildings and for other public institutions in the neighbourhood for which land was granted by Government. The use of the land to be restricted to the purpose for which i is granted.

"I am to request that you will be good enough to inform Government at your early convenience whether the authorities concerned agree to these terms, and if they do, the sanction of the Government of India will be applied for."

Dr. Weir, in recommending the Corporation to accept the proposal of Bai Dinbai, remarked: "The want of a public hall and library has been long felt by the citizens of Bombay, and Bai Dinbai offers generously to supply it. I think the Corporation would do well to accept the offer on the conditions stated by the lady and by Government, and give the benefit to the city of a place where all can meet and read." With her letter to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Bai Dinbai forwarded two statements setting forth the terms upon which she was willing to make over to the Bombay Municipal Corporation a sum of Rs. 7,50,000 for erecting a public hall and attaching thereto a free library and requested that these terms might be laid before the Corporation for their consideration and acceptance. Bai Dinbai then proceeded to say that she had reason to believe that if the Corporation submit to the Government of Bombay a request for a site for the proposed hall and library, Government will be disposed to meet it on favourable terms.

The following are the conditions upon which this generous lady is prepared to provide Rs. 5,00,000 for building and furnishing a public hall in Bombay to accommodate and seat at least two thousand and five hundred persons:—

First.—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to acquire and provide, free of charge for the exclusive use of the proposed hall and its offices and approaches, the plot of ground situated between the present Municipal offices and the Anjuman-i-Islam Madrassa and described on the plan hereto annexd. Second.—the donor to defray the entire cost of the building with its furniture, decorations and fittings, such cost not to exceed the sum of Rs. 5,00,000. In the event of the cost exceeding the stipulated sum the excess shall be borne by the said Corporation. Third.—The hall shall always be called the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Public Hall. Fourth.—The hall, with the grounds attached thereto, to be vested in the said Corporation and managed by a committee consisting of eight members, four of whom shall be elected by the said Corporation and the remaining four by the donor, and after her decease by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and after the decease of the donor and the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit by the eldest male descendant for the time being of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and failing such male descendant by the eldest female lineal descendant for the time being of the said Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and failing such last-mentioned descendant then by the member of the Petit family, who for the time being shall be in the enjoyment of the title and dignity of Baronet lately conferred upon Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit by her Imperial Majesty, and failing such member then by the said Corporation. Fifth.—The members for the time being of the committee shall elect their own chairman, and may frame rules for the conduct of their business. Any question on which the members of the committee are not agreed shall be decided by votes, each member having one vote, and the chairman having a casting vote in addition to his own vote. Sixth.—the hall shall be available for all public meetings, convened for a lawful purpose, upon such terms as to charges and otherwise as may be prescribed by the committee from time to time. But at no time shall the charge for any meeting exceed the actual expenses incurred by the committee in respect of such meeting, such as the cost incurred for lighting the premises, the cost of the servants' attendance, and of repairing any damage (fire excepted) caused to the hall or its contents by the holding of the meeting. It shall also be available for other meetings and purposes at the discretion of the committee, such as concerts, evening parties, meetings convened for the purposes of voting addresses, holding art exhibitions and fancy fairs, theatrical and other social gatherings, on such terms as the committee may prescribe, subject to the restriction above stated as to charges. Seventh.—The statue of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, deceased, the cost of which is to be provided out of the funds subscribed by the public of Bombay to perpetuate his memory, shall be placed in a prominent position in the entrance hall, where it shall be maintained and kept in good order and condition by the said Corporation, and no other statue, bust or painting shall on any account be placed in the entrance hall. The said Corporation, with the consent of the committee, may place busts and portraits of distinguished citizens in the body of the hall, for which purpose provision shall be made in the design of the building. Eighth.—The said Corporation at their own cost shall repair and maintain in good order and condition the buildings and furniture, and shall replace such of the furniture as may be destroyed or become useless, and shall defray the cost of lighting the building, and shall pay the rates and taxes thereon if any, and shall engage the services of keeper and such other attendants as may be necessary for looking after the hall. Ninth.—The Corporation at their own cost shall keep the building and furniture adequately insured against loss or damage by fire. All monies to be received by the Corporation under any policy of insurance effected on the building and (or) its contents to be applied in or towards reinstating the building and furniture, which may be destroyed or damaged by fire. Tenth.—Before the work is taken in hand the plans, estimates, and all other details of the proposed building and furniture are to be finally approved of and sanctioned by the donor or other the person for the time being entitled under clause 4 to nominate members of the committee, her or his nominee or agent any of whom shall be entitled at all times to inspect the buildings and works whilst the same are in progress. The word donor in these conditions means Mrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, widow and executrix of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, deceased.

(Sd). DINBAI NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

Conditions upon which Mrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit is prepared to add to the sum of Rupees 5,00,000, a sum of Rupees 2,50,000 for a free library. First.—That in conjunction with the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Public Hall and as part of the building thereof, a free library shall be established, which shall be called the Jamsetjee Petit Free Library. Second.—That a sufficient and appropriate space in or under the hall building shall be provided for the library and for reading and committee rooms to be used in connection therewith. Third.—That suitable detached quarters shall be provided in the compound of the hall for the librarian and for the servants connected with the library. Fourth.—That before the work is taken in hand the plans, estimates, and all other details of the free library, including the reading and committee rooms and their furniture and the quarters of the librarian, and servants shall be submitted to and approved by Mrs. Nussarwanjee Manockjee Petit or other the person for the time being entitled to nominate four members of the committee of management of the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Public Hall, her or his nominee or agent, any of whom shall be at liberty at all times to inspect the buildings and works whilst the same are in progress. Fifth.—That out of the Rupees 2,50,000, a sum of Rs. 50,000 shall be expended by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in the purchase of books for the library, and the remaining sum of Rs. 2,00,000 shall be expended by the said Corporation as hereinbefore mentioned upon the buildings of the hall and library, and the librarian's and servants' quarters and the furniture and fittings thereof. Sixth.—That the library, with its books and furniture and the librarian's and servants' quarters and the furniture thereof shall be vested in the said Corporation and managed by the committee of management of the said Musserwanjee Manockjee Petit Public Hall, who shall have power to make such rules and regulations in regard thereto, and also in regard to the books, newspapers, reviews and other publications of the library as they may from time to time think proper. Provided that no charge shall ever be made to any person for the use of the library or reading room or for the use therein of the books, papers, reviews, and other publications thereof. Seventh.—That the said Corporation shall undertake to defray the expenses of the salaries of a competent librarian and staff to manage the library and its contents. Eighth.—That the said Corporation shall undertake to defray the expenses of lighting the library and other rooms, and repairing, maintaining, and renewing the furniture thereof and of keeping the building in good order and repair. Ninth.—That the said Corporation at their own cost shall keep the library, reading room and committee room and their contents and the quarters of the librarian and servants adequately insured against loss or damage by fire. Tenth.—That all monies to be received by the said Corporation under any policy of insurance effected on the library and quarters and (or) their respective contents shall be applied in or towards reinstating the property destroyed or damaged by fire. Eleventh.—That the said Corporation shall undertake at their own cost to purchase and supply for the use of the library periodicals, journals, &c., of the value of at least Rupees 6,000 per annum.

(Sd.) BAI DINBAI NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

509-93—Dikshit and H—Vithoba Sonajee and others vs Sitaram Yesji—In person

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

201-94—Mirza H Khan for Pauper—Jainabibee alias Hoosseinbibee vs Shaik Abdool Rehman Valad Shaik Esmall—Dikshit and H—Part heard

Short Causes.

266-94—Payne, G and S—Oodeychund Nathoo vs Antonia Rafaela da Costa

Long Cause.

95-94—Ardaseer H and D—Ardaseer Framji and others vs Merwanji Hormusji Mody—Edgelow and G
63-94—Edgelow and G—Makund Ramchundra and others vs Anandrow Bhashker and another—Khuderao and M
623-92—Mathubhai and J—Balji Ganpatrow Dhairyavan vs Eknath Haniaji and others—Little, S N and B.
153-91—Bhaishunker and K—Rowjoe Purushram Acharya and others vs KeshowKooshaba Acharya and others—Craigie, L and O, and Bhaishunker and K—In person and K J Mantry.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

460-93—Shamrao—P Bhanbai vs Nanabhai and others—Chitnis M and M.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree

50-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Damji and another—Edgelow and G

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

524-93—Ardaseer, H and D—Pherozshaw Merwanji Mehta and another vs His Grace the Right Revd Dr T Dalhoff—Daphtary and F—Part heard
71-90—Daphtary and F—For pauper—Vuzrabai vs Horra Goolam Hoosein Hyderally—F P Powry—Part heard
633-02—Ardaseer, H and D—Ratanji Sorabji Talati and others vs The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne, G and S
632-92—Ardaseer, H and D—Ratanji Sorabji Talati and others vs The Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co—Brown and M
616-93—Bhaishanker and K—Haji Essa Haji Essack vs Munchabai Bal Govind—Wadia and G
445-93—Jehangier D for Pauper—Ratanbai vs Jamsetji Pherozshaw and others—In person and Khurderow M.
52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabhai vs Karamsi Damji and others—Edgelow and G, and Janardhan and A.
485-93—Bicknell M and M—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and another vs Khooshall Tullockchand and another—Craigie, L and O
486-93—Bicknell, M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanji and another Craigie, L and O

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and another vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another—Payne, G and S, and Mansuklal, D and J and Crawford & Co, and Edelgelow and G

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgement on motion

479-93—Bicknell, M and M—Moorar Mooiji and others vs Premji Mowji and others—Bhaishunker and K

For Consent Decree

231-94—Chalk, W and S—Munchershaw Rustomji Dastur vs Atmaram Vinoba Pakhadi and others—In person

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Postponed Long Causes

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Mulji vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.
403-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie, L and O.

Petition

In the matter of the Indian Co's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of Alcock, Ashdown and Co, Ld and reduced Payne G and S—Alcock Ashdown and Co, Ld—reduced Petitioners

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	4	5	p.m.	20	21
Teheran	5	2	21 p.m.	..	39
Suez	5	3	5 p.m.	...	..

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
—	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	..	2
" Karachi	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. (See Rule 123, Section 3, Telegraph Guide.)

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Brinkburn, 2,096 tons, Captain G Jacob, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 38 cases opium, 135 horses, 28 syces and the following passengers:—Mr Cunningham, Mr J Forest Breulton, Mr H Jockey, Mr and Mrs Agababa, Mr Mahomed Koordir, Mr Alli El Jeean, Mr Tarab Jung and brother. Mr A Mishim Amany, and 50 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Intended removal for repairs of the floating Light-vessel Krishna, and placing of the floating Light-vessel Martaban in position. Information has been received from the Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 14th August, that the floating Light-vessel Krishna will be taken to Rangoon for repairs on or about the first week in November, and the floating Light-vessel Martaban placed in position until about the first week of December next. The vessel will be painted red with Krishna in white letters on her sides. The light will be revolving of 10,000 candle-power, showing a red and a white flash alternately every 45 seconds, each flash being of five seconds duration, and will be visible all round the horizon at a distance of about 10 miles."

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, Aug 23

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Brinkburn (s)	Jacob	Havre
	Byculla (s)	Forbes	Rangoon, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31.—Steamers Kistna, Shahzada, City of Cambridge, and Lindenfels.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—5 cases confectionery, MIM Vulljee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—37 cases glassware, K Samjee; 74 cases candles, Hajee Hassam Ahmed.

FROM DUNDEE.

Baria s—50 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baria s—62 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 11 bales straw boards, Futtayalli Shurufally; 15 bales straw boards, A H Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

Leander s—8 cases table salt, 25 cases vinegar, 10 cases soap, and 10 cases biscuits, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases oilmanstores, &c, and 101 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 22 cases oilmanstores, A Sallaybhoy; 130 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee

FROM HAMBURG.

Benares s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Baria s—5 cases glassware, Abdoola Berkhoota

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—13 cases glassware, Ebram Peermahomed and Co; 6 cases glass beads and 14 bales pot paper, Volkart Brothers

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—29 bales goat hair, E Kheraz; 38 bales wool, T Chimondas; 6,240 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts lang, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 91 cwts bran, Sorabshah and Co; 85 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 70 bales wool, M Balaya; 17 bales goat hair, E Kheraj; 24 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 126 bales cotton-fly, H C Pudumsey; 44 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 200 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—2,000 cwts mustardseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Australia s—20 cwts gum, Hormasjee Ruttonjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—26 bales hides, The South Indian Export Co; 6 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales skins and hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 5½ cwts ivory, Abdool Carim A Rehman.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—250 cwts methyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 5,955 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Larnaca s—12 cases condiments, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 2,002 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3 pots rosa oil, N Futehally and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—4,017 cwts rapeseed, 16,064 cwts linseed, and 7,640 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—209 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 cwts onions, Allana Moosa; ½ cwt ivory, 17 cwts genda horns, 12 cwts gum, 1 pot rosa oil, 1 pot sandlwood oil, 31 cwts cloves, and 150 cwts ooplate, M Dawoodbhoy; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Siam s—40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 1 parcel cow bazaar, B Esmall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—4 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 80 chests opium, E J Abraham; 80 chests opium, N J Abraham; 120 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 58 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Griffith, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo, Lanc, to rejoin.
Tidy, Major, Bo, 1st North Lanc Regt, off leave.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Morris, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers H C, from leave, from Mominabad.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Clothier, Capt, Ms, Dist Staff, on furlough, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Watson, Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 3.

French, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Palin, 2nd Lt, Bo, 22nd Regt, on leave, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25 pr R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25 pr R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following gentleman has joined the Corps as an Honorary Member:—Mr. James Archer.

3. The Second Ladies' Concert will be held at the Esplanade Hotel, Fort, on Saturday the 8th September, commencing at 9 p.m. Open to all members and their lady friends.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will be held as stated below:—

(1) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m., to-day (Thursday) 6th—Squad drill.

(2) Byculla School—At 5 p.m., to-day (Thursday) 6th—Physical drill.

(3) St. Mary's College—At 7-30 a.m., on Friday 7th—Physical drill.

(4) Head Quarters—At 5-45 p.m., on Friday 7th—Sword Exercise for Officers.

(5) [illegible] Bombay Infantry Lines—From 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday [illegible] Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief regrets to observe the following irregularities in the execution of target practice by D, F, G, and H, Companies, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers:—

Unauthorised alterations have been made in butt memoranda after they had been closed and signed:

Butt memoranda do not agree with registers, and false scores have been recorded.

Lance Corporals have been employed as markers in the butts in contravention of regulations, and of a specific order issued to the battalion in February 1893, by the General Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

Targets of incorrect dimensions have been used.

His Excellency directs that the results of the practices of the four companies in question be cancelled, and all prizes forfeited.

The undermentioned passed the examination in the Parvatya colloquial language at Abbottabad:—Lieut W R Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Staff Lieut, Intelligence Branch, Qr Mr-Genl's Dept.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieuts H D W Lloyd and J H Dutton, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*).

Mr J P Warburton, Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police, is placed on special duty.

Mr H S Dunsford, Dist Supdt of Police, is recalled from the privilege leave granted in Punjab Govt Order, and appointed to officiate as Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police, during the absence on special duty of Mr J P Warburton.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 3, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from English Feathers, Chemically PURIFIED. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Furniture, Clock, Dresden Figures, Iron Safe, &c., of a Parsee Gentleman, at CRAWFORD'S ROOMS, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

WALERS.—A very handsome well-matched PAIR, 15 Hands, 6 years, Fine Steppers, absolutely quiet and free from Vice. Apply J. F. LALLEE, Vety. Surgeon, Girgaum.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PAINTING and DECORATING.—W. C. SMITH, Painter and House Decorator.—Ready Mixed Paints made to any Shade. All Colors Warranted Genuine. 7 annas per lb. Ready Mixed for use. OFFICE:—47, MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

A SWISS COOK open to ENGAGEMENT in Hotel or Club. Well up in Cookery and Pastry. Up-country service no objection. State Salary and full particulars to "F. F.," care of this Office.

KHANDALLA.—Two Good FURNISHED HOUSES, TO LET for Short and Long periods. For particulars apply to Messrs. MANECKJEE and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—"JEWAJEE HALL." A Commodious, Airy and very Comfortable Bungalow, commanding a Charming View of the Sea. It is centrally situated near the "Rugby Hotel" and the Gymkhana. Rent Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

HIGH CLASS Indian Cigars, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 2, 1-12 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from selected and thoroughly Matured pure Dindigul Tobacco. They are mild, aromatic and free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower rates than any other Firm in Bombay. We guarantee to exchange the Cigar or return money if it is not approved of. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARMY, NAVY, Contractors, Saddlers, Harness-makers, Outfitters, Milliners, Tailors, Families, Schools and others use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 80 OFFICES in INDIA to Supply their Wants. —THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a little over eight months and during the whole of that time I have received every attention from the Proprietor Mr. Pestonji and his Servants. The Accommodation is first-class and the Food Excellent for the Moderate Charges, and I wish Mr. Pestonji the success he deserves.—M. MULLER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription. Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the ork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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SURGEON DENTIST
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	„ 16	„ 10
The Public	„ 16	„ 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols unchanged, at 102 *ex div.*; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 110¼ *ex div.* Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £58¼. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 31 3-16d. per oz.; and, in New York, 65¾ cents per oz. was still quoted for the metal; but with demand exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·86¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 9-16d. Paris quotations were unchanged.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 31¼s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk; tone of the market quieter.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3½d. for September deliveries, and the same for January-February. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 6 7-8 cents per lb. remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; with October Futures quoted at 6·81 cents, the last quotations for September having been 6·59 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for 3 days) were 19,000 bales; and the first arrivals of the fresh season (which commenced on the 1st instant) compare as follows with those on the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Three days' Receipts	19,000	3,000	22,400

Locally, next to nothing has been done in Cotton to-day, the only transactions reported being the purchase of 100 Bhownuggur by a Mill, at Rs. 170. The tone of the market has been dull; and prices are Re. 1 per candy lower, all round.

WHEAT continues to be taken to only a small extent by shippers; but the feeling has been steady to-day, and prices of *Delhi* are half-an-anna per cwt. higher. We quote this evening:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4 0 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 3 14 0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3 10 0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3 5 3	„
Hard Yellow	„ 3 8 0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3 7 0	„
Hard Red	„ 3 6 0	„

SEEDS have also become steady in tone; with business by exporters upon a small scale. *Linseed* is one anna per cwt. higher at our quotation below; but other descriptions are unchanged in value, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-8-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-2-0 to „ 6-4-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 5-14-0 to „ 6-2-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	393	bales.
Wheat	3,344	cwt.
Linseed	1,727	„
Rapeseed	3,844	„
Castorseed	1,374	„
Rice	7,175	„

FREIGHTS.—The Courtfield (s), ready in harbour, is reported to have been taken up by speculators at about 16s. per ton for one, or 16s. 6d. for two, picked ports. Some business has also been done for Liverpool, for late September shipment, at 14s. 6d.; and for Hamburg, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1¾d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 25-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. For the former there was a moderate enquiry at the quotations for Demand, and this rate remained throughout the day; but the supply of Merchants' Bills has continued very limited, and, for immediate delivery, business has been reported at 1s. 1 27-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Calcutta quotations are about 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1¾ to 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1¾d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 25-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 7-8d.	„
Francs do.	1·46	„

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 1 25-32d., for November transfer; and Credits at 1s. 1 29-32d. for December-January delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¼ for Fours, and 103¾ for 3½ per Cents, for Money, and rates declined to 103 in each denomination, closing at 103 and 103 1/8, respectively, the feeling having been quiet throughout the day.

SHARES have been quiet upon the whole, though some further upward movement has taken place in Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note the following advances, say, Rs. 25 each in Morarji Goculdas, and Sholapur; Rs. 20 in Central India; of Rs. 15 in Maneckji Petit; Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas and Presidency; and Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill. Mofussil Press Shares are Rs. 10 lower; Volkarts have advanced Rs. 5. Port Canning are Rs. 15 higher; National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 10 per share.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	74,000	1,16,000	4,000	1,94,000
Or per mile of Railway	160	252	9	421
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	5,27,187	7,61,446	26,278	13,14,911
Total for 8 weeks ..	6,01,187	8,77,446	30,278	15,08,911
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,519	1,03,124	3,542	1,87,185
Per mile of Ry do.	175	224	7	406
Total to corresponding date do.	6,73,348	7,60,936	23,414	14,57,698

Increase for the week ...... Rs. 6,815
Do. to date ...... „ 51,213

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	134	2	207
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	8,64,444	16,57,925	35,631	25,58,003
Total for 8 weeks ..	9,82,444	18,82,925	39,634	29,05,003
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,30,216	1,50,607	2,635	2,83,458
Per mile of Ry do.	78	90	1	169
Total to corresponding date do.	10,01,305	13,39,694	46,230	23,87,229

Increase for the week ...... Rs. 63,542
Do. to date ...... „ 5,17,774

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	100	10	510
Or per mile of Railway	23	6	1	30
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	2,852	872	41	3,765
Total for 8 weeks ...	3,252	972	51	4,275
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FITZGERALD—August 30, at Vizagapatam, the wife of Edward Fitzgerald, East Coast Railway Contractor, of a son.

DEATH.

BUTLER—September 2, at Napier Park, Madras, Captain R Butler, late Coast Dept, aged 57 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

ONE-THIRD of the decennial cycle that will elapse before another census of this Empire is undertaken, has already passed away, and yet so varied and so voluminous is the information which the enumerators are called upon to record, that the report and detailed abstracts of the census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have only just been issued. Nor is it surprising that the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations in these Provinces should be so far behind most of his contemporaries in the preparation of his report, for abundant proof is given therein of the special difficulties which confronted the enumerators in what is in many respects the most backward part of India. As Mr. Baillie had to explain to the Government of India when they complained of the "little bill" of the Department, the census was so much greater in quality and complexity than the previous one, as to make an increase of cost of at least fifty per cent. on abstraction, and cent. per cent. on tabulation and compilation necessary. Complaints of over-work were received from almost all the districts, and Mr. Baillie tells us that the work was generally regarded as a slavery that must be endured because it would not last long, and would give some sort of claim on the district office for permanent employment. The total number of officers of all grades employed was 194,984, of whom 1,317 were superintendents. In only one district was it found necessary to bring into force the power of making service as census officers compulsory. In towns there was a general and ample supply of men sufficiently educated to be employed; but the rural enumeration fell principally upon the patwari. While upwards of 174,000 enumerators wrote their records either in Urdu, Nagri, or Kayathi, only 863 used English, and singularly enough the records of the latter were the least satisfactory, many errors being made in the entries of caste and sect. On the whole, the attitude of the people was far less hostile than on previous occasions, and it was only in the wilder parts of Mirzapur that there was an approach to a scare. A rumour was there prevalent that it was intended to deport people to Burma for sacrifice at the laying of the foundation of some Government fort there. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons travelling by river, rail or road, and each traveller enumerated was supplied with a ticket, the production of which would prevent his being again questioned as to name and age, and the numerous other personal details in which a paternal Government is interested. In forest and desert tracts, owing to the scattered nature of the population, and the fear of wild beasts, the general rule for a night enumeration was set aside, and the work was conducted in daylight. A still wider variation of the rules was found to be necessary in the Himalayas. The only season in which many of the villages in these mountainous tracts contain their full resident population is at the end of the rains, and the beginning of the cold weather. The preliminary enumeration was therefore conducted in these districts in October, 1890, instead of the following February.

The total population of the Lieutenant Governorship is returned at 47,697,576 persons, of whom only 792,000 are resident in the two Native States. The population of the British districts closely corresponds to that of the German Empire. The density of population in the Gangetic valley is above the average, and gradually increases eastward to a limit of over 900 per square mile. The western half of the Gangetic valley is for the most part somewhat below the average in density, while Bundelkhand and Mirzapur are far below and the Himalayas, as everyone knows, are scantily populated. If the few months of the Mutiny of 1857 are excluded from consideration, the provinces have been free since the British annexation from what had for a long period before been the chief agencies for checking material increase in population—war and misrule. But agencies almost as powerful—famine and epidemic disease—have still to be reckoned with. In a series of years epidemic disease is the more powerful of the two. It comes in the form of cholera, small-pox, and fever, the latter making the greatest holocaust, and spreading misery in a very unequal fashion. The disease chiefly affects the tracts lying along the foot of the hills, but in a series of wet years, it is almost as effective in the districts of the Doab. Mr. Baillie has to admit that the victories which can be claimed by British administration against epidemic diseases are not numerous. The progress of vaccination has not so far been sufficient to produce any clearly-defined decrease in the small-pox death-rate. In contradistinction to the optimistic tone of Sir Auckland Colvin's recent lecture on sanitation in the North-West Provinces, Mr. Baillie tells us that sanitation, except in towns, has made no great progress, while with regard to drainage, the work, considerable though it be, has been confined to "those tracts in which the swampiness was considered to be increasing." The fight against famine has, however, been far more successful, and a great record of progress can be shown. Periodical visitations of scarcity owing to the failure of rains have, of course, occurred. But measures of protection in the shape of artificial irrigation, and of providing means of communication with areas outside the famine influence, have been undertaken on a more extensive scale than in any other part of India. Even now, however, much remains to be done, for irrigation is susceptible of immense further progress by the introduction of canal systems, dependent for their water-supply on streams not yet tapped by the extension of well irrigation, which is possible almost everywhere in the provinces. The fact that of late years the tilled area has actually retrograded is considered a proof that in many districts the area of cultivation has now nearly approached the available limit. Although there has been no extension of the cultivated area there has been a considerable increase of the practice of double cropping the best land. Great complaints are made by tillers that the double cropping reduces the fertility of the soil, but the weight of expert opinion is against the supposition that, where properly treated, the soil is less fertile owing to the growth of two crops a year.

In view of the recent discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Samuel Smith's motion, it is desirable to briefly examine those portions of the report which deal more particularly with the condition of the people. It is believed that, even including the districts in which there is ample room for development, the total increase of population for the last twenty years has not exceeded six per cent. This fact has an important bearing on the question of which so much has been heard of late years, whether the food-supply of India is sufficient. An estimate of the available supply of food for each person of the population was made some years ago by recognized authorities in regard to agricultural statistics. These authorities considered that the population had increased of late years to such an extent compared with the increase in the cultivated area and productive power of the soil, that the available surplus of food in an ordinary year would only be sufficient for the consumption of the whole population for ten days. But Mr. Baillie is certain that there is a mistake somewhere in this computation. It is well-known that owing to the extension of irrigation works, the gross production of the soil has largely increased, while, on the other hand, Mr. Baillie regards it as fairly certain that the population of the Provinces is not increasing at all at the rate that is usually supposed, and that in a period of fifty years, allowing for an average share of epidemics and failures of harvests, the aggregate increase in population would be trifling. If this premise is correct, it is certain that "the average inhabitant of the country is wealthier and better fed than he was fifty years ago, and that the available supplies are larger." It is only within comparatively recent times that exact enquiries have been instituted as to the means of subsistence of the lower classes. This information shows that for certain classes the supply of food, although "extremely slender," is better than it was in former decades. The "truck system," of which so much was heard in England a few years ago, has prevailed in India from time immemorial, but the labourer now rejects the ancient method of payment in kind, no doubt because he finds he can do better with the more modern system of cash payments. The theory that the labourer is better off than when he received payment in kind is supported in Mr. Baillie's view by the fact just mentioned. We cannot see that this change of system proves anything in itself, but fortunately, as Mr. Fowler showed in the House of Commons the other day, there is plenty of other evidence available to indicate that the position of the very poorest has improved in recent years. The persons deriving the whole or a part of their means of subsistence from agriculture form 74·2 per cent. of the total population of the Provinces—a percentage far greater than in any European country.

PERIODICALLY the Finance Department issues a mass of figures concerning the wages of skilled and unskilled labour in India. It is not a very exhaustive one, and is presented in the least useful manner possible. No attempt is made to explain fluctuations in wages, and to give the general reader any idea of the extent of these fluctuations, it is necessary to wade through columns and columns of figures. Different districts have different rates of pay corresponding presumably to the cost of living, but the variance in the large cities is not open to this explanation. In Bombay, for instance, an able-bodied agricultural labourer receives eleven rupees per mensem, a syce's average pay is nine rupees eight annas, while the wages of masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths range from twenty-seven eight to forty-two rupees. In Madras the agricultural labourer receives six rupees, the syce, six rupees eight annas, while the mason, carpenter, and blacksmith, though perhaps better workmen than their brethren in Bombay, cannot hope to draw more than from thirteen to sixteen rupees. In Calcutta the syce draws eight rupees a trifle more than he did a year ago, while the mason, blacksmith, or carpenter who, as we have shown, might make forty-two rupees in Bombay, has to be content in the Bengal capital with thirteen to sixteen rupees. In Bengal they also pay their agricultural labourers less by two rupees than we in Bombay. Far better be in Rangoon or Mandalay than in Calcutta whether a man be engaged as a farm labourer, a syce, mason, carpenter, or blacksmith, for he will not only find provisions cheaper but wages higher. In fact, so far as the two unskilled labourers are concerned the Burmese cities offer unprecedented attractions. A farm-hand in Rangoon draws fifteen rupees and in Mandalay twelve; a syce at Rangoon twelve and at Mandalay fifteen, while the skilled hands can claim twenty-five to thirty rupees in a rising market. If they will leave the large cities and go into the districts, even more substantial remuneration may be expected. At Tharrawaddy, for instance, the maximum pay of a farm-labourer is thirty rupees; the syce receives fifteen and the mason and carpenter as much as forty-five. Nowhere else in British India can any one of them hope to command such prices. In some large cities, Allahabad and Lahore for example, wages are ridiculously low. Four rupees and a half pays a farm-hand in the former city; five to eight in Lahore; five and six respectively is the pay of a syce, while a carpenter thinks himself lucky to draw thirteen rupees in Allahabad or fifteen in Lahore. In districts of the Central Provinces the services of a farm-hand can be obtained for less than three rupees a month, of a syce for four and a mason or carpenter for six. Even then they may rejoice, for if they compare their own lot with that of their caste-fellows in Behar, they will find they have much to be thankful for as all a carpenter, mason, or blacksmith can dream of is a trifle over three rupees. Think of ten-pence half-penny a week as the pay of a skilled labourer. The English language does not contain words in which an artisan at home could express his indignation were he offered such a sum as half-a-day's pay. Yet by travelling a few miles from their homes some of our labourers might draw larger wages. If carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths in the Deccan, Gujerat, and Kathiawar would come to Bombay they would more than double their earnings; those from the Central Provinces would find themselves comparatively rolling in wealth. But they will not, though Bombay has buildings which cannot be completed as the contractors are unable to secure hands. No attempt is made in the return to compare the earnings of mill-hands, spinners, weavers, wood-carvers, mechanics and fitters, miners, and the countless other skilled labourers. There is no labour bureau, and it is doubtful if such returns as are prepared and published are ever turned to account. The returns are scarcely worth the trouble their preparation costs, but they might be productive of good to the labourer if the Government of India would give them some attention.

THE Bombay Veterinary College has just closed a prosperous year; new students have joined it, and Veterinary Captain Mills, the principal, has succeeded in passing seventy-five per cent. of his candidates for examination. Forty-seven was not considered a poor average a year ago, but Captain Mills has established a record which we expect he will hereafter improve upon. The Native States and Ceylon sent ten of last year's students to Bombay, and Government very properly asks whether any of the Native States are contributors to the College, whether the fees for their students are the same as for British Indian students, and if so, whether it would not be legitimate to charge a higher fee for students from non-contributing States and Colonies. There can, we imagine, be only one reply to such a question, for the cost to the Bombay Government is considerable, and if other States and Colonies are to benefit by the tuition placed at their disposal, it is but right they should pay proportionately. The only wonder is that the point was not settled when foreign students first presented themselves for admission. There were, it seems, thirty-eight students on the college rolls in April 1893 and twenty-six fresh students entered during the year. Sixteen students left, eleven of them on obtaining the diploma of graduate, three discontinued their studies because of frequent failures at the examinations; one was struck off the rolls for misdemeanour and yet another for continued absence without leave. The entries during the year have been of a better class than has been the case in several previous years, and among them were many men who are declared to be highly suitable for the profession. The demand for the services of students was much the same as a year ago, all the men who obtained the diploma got employment. Applications for others have been received, but the paucity of men leaves these appointments unfilled. That no opportunity of acquiring information may be lost Government has made a grant towards the travelling expenses of students whom Mr. Mills may take to the Government dairy farm at Kirkee that they may get an idea of the managment of milch-cows, and it is intended hereafter that the students of the senior class shall visit horse and catttle shows, remount and horse-breeding depots, and the like. Four scholarships have been founded during the year. It is reported that over fifteen hundred cases were treated. The teaching staff has been strengthened, and it is believed that when all difficulties with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been overcome, the success of the college will be fully assured.

A REPORT on the working of the Factories Act in the Central Provinces shows that the factories falling within the scope of the Act are confined to four districts only—Nagpore, Wardha, Jubbulpur, and Nimar. There are now twenty-two factories coming within the purview of the Act. Cotton forms the staple of the Central Provinces factory industries, five mills, eight cleaning factories, and four presses being engaged with this product. Of the remaining five factories, one deals with oil and flour, one with pottery, one is a colliery, and two are railway workshops. The Inspector of Factories in Bombay is to inspect all these, for the number is too small to afford exclusive employment for a Central Provinces officer. The health of the operatives appears fairly satisfactory notwithstanding that sanitation is defective especially in the mills under native management. Employment in the large factories at Nagpur, the Deputy Commissioner writes, is eagerly sought after by the labouring classes, and he adds that the managers of factories are always anxious and ready to do all in their power to promote the welfare of their employès, the Empress Mill Company being especially to be commended in this respect. The condition of the women and children employed is also favourably reported on.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS, yesterday, received a private telegram from Hongkong, intimating that Hongkong has now been declared "free of plague."

AMONGST the items for consideration at to-day's meeting of the Corporation is a letter from the Under-Secretary to Government in the General Department (Mr. W. L. Harvey), forwarding two draft bills on the subject of the adulteration of ghee. The first bill, which has been drafted for the prevention of the fraudulent sale of adulterated ghee, follows the lines of the English Margarine Act, while the second amends the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The latter has been drafted to meet the objections, which may be taken to the first bill, that it purports rather to legalize the adulteration of ghee, provided certain conditions are complied with, than to make adulteration punishable, and that it may prove unsuited to the conditions of society and trade obtaining in this country. The second bill follows closely the provisions of the Calcutta and Bengal Municipal Acts, and in the opinion of the Bombay Government gives as complete effect to the wishes of the Corporation expressed in the President's letter, dated 5th October, 1892, as is consistent with the views expressed by the Government of India. Mr. Harvey adds: I am, however, to remark that in view of the fact that the second draft takes the form of an amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, there is some risk of pressure for the consideration of other amendments of that Act, which may lead to delay in passing it. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council would accordingly be glad to know which of the two alternative measures the Corporation, as the initiators of the proposed legislation, are disposed to prefer.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held at the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 3rd September in the Vehar Lake, was 62 cents, as against 6 inches 47 cents, in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 63 inches 95 cents, as against 74 inches 23 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 263 feet 75 cents, and at the end of the week 263 feet 60 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 263 feet 65 cents, at the beginning of the week, and 263 feet 90 cents, at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 74 cents, and at the same date last year 8 inches 77 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 87 inches 39 cents, or, 1 inch 19 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 456 feet 20 cents, or, 20 cents, less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 455 feet 75 cents, or, 1 foot 5 cents, less than last year. On the Tansa Lake the rainfall for the week was 1 inch 66 cents, as against 6 inches 17 cents for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 95 inches 61 cents, as against 104 inches 86 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 404 feet 95 cents, being 26 cents less than last year at the same date.

BY an arrangement bringing the special staff of vaccinators under more thorough control and supervision, the Punjab Sanitary authorities, last year, obtained better vaccination results than any hitherto recorded. Indeed, the figures reached in one district, Kangra, are so high, that the Government has refused to accept them without special inquiry. Excluding these, however, there was an increase in the primary vaccinations performed during the year of some fourteen thousand. It is a notable fact that, except in certain remote districts, the prejudice against the use of animal lymph in the province has now entirely disapppeared. No less than ninety-three per cent. of the total vaccine operations last year were performed with animal lymph. Buffalo calves were largely used, and in some districts also donkey lymph was employed—mainly apparently because donkeys were easily procurable, and not because of any prejudice on the part of the people. The use of the kid as a vaccinifer has not proved a success.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

SURRENDER OF JAPANESE SPIES BY THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

The United States Consul here, in compliance with the demands of the Pekin Government, has surrendered to the Chinese authorities two Japanese, accused of being spies.

RUMOURED DECAPITATION OF THE SPIES.

THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS DISMAYED.

Sept. 5.

A rumour is current here that the two Japanese who were delivered over to the Chinese officials by the United States Consul-General were taken to the native quarter, and immediately beheaded.

The Japanese residents on hearing the fate of their countrymen have been struck with dismay, and all are hastening their preparations to quit this port at once.

The managers of the Japanese Specie Bank here have arranged to transfer the Bank's business to the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.

KASSALA.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The statement that Turkey has protested against the Italian occupation of Kassala is unfounded.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE OF THE LATE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

THE SWORD A NECESSITY.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.

The German Emperor visited Konisberg, to-day, for the purpose of unveiling the statue of the late Emperor William I., and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and demonstrations of respect and loyalty by large crowds of people.

Accompanied by a brilliant staff, the Emperor unveiled the statue in the afternoon with great pomp and ceremony.

Before leaving, his Imperial Majesty made an important speech, in which he alluded to the services rendered to the Fatherland by his august grandsire, and, pointing to the drawn sword of the statue, said that that sword was an emblematic necessity at the present time.

THE REVOLUTION IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Sept. 4.

News has been received from the interior stating that serious fresh revolts have taken place there, and that the insurrection is assuming formidable proportions.

The Kabyles are besieging the City of Morocco, which is weakly defended, and are pillaging the towns around.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.

The Oriental Section of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography has passed a resolution declaring the importance of Miss Florence Nightingale's Village Sanitation scheme for India, as it contains the best means for educating the people in the primary rules of health, and in improving which they may be able to co-operate.

Dr. Hassan, on behalf of Dr. W. Cayley, M. D., and Mr. Baldwin Latham, F. G. S., read papers on "Tropical Liver Diseases" and "Sewerage System in India."

LEGISLATURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

An important amendment is shortly to be drafted in connection with the Sea Customs Act and regarding the importation of salt into this country.

THE EDUCATION RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

The majority of replies have been received from the local Governments, relating to the re-organisation of the educational service in India, and the scheme will be despatched to the Secretary of State next week with the recommendations of the Government.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The total amount tendered for conversion of the 4 per cent. Loans in India, on the 4th September, amounted to 13 lakhs. The results of the conversions in England are extremely favourable.

A GHAZI EXECUTED FOR MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

A Ghazi murdered a sepoy of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, but was captured red-handed, tried, convicted, and condemned to death, and hanged yesterday, and the body burnt.

DEATH OF A BELUCHI SARDAR.

Sardar Sir Asad Khan, Chief of the Sarawans,died, yesterday, at Quetta. He had rendered distinguished services to the British Government. The Agent to the Governor-General described him as a first and truest gentleman in Baluchistan.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

The Convention settling the frontier between Burma and China has been ratified.

POLICE.

Mr. Snadden, District Superintendent of Police, has been recalled from leave, and posted to special duty in the Pegu district, which has not sufficient European police officers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Sept. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes arrived here from Bombay this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

PORT SAID, Sept. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Sept. 5.

The German mail-steamer Suchsen, from China, and the Orient line Oroya, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	104½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110½ ex
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58¾
Bar Silver	30 3-16

EVENING PARTY AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 5.

A reception and evening party to native ladies and gentlemen was given last night at Ganeshkhind. A large gathering of about two hundred natives, including officers of the native regiments, and a good number of Europeans, including the Members of Council, were invited. The Government House grounds were illuminated.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

The match was continued to-day. The Y. M. C. A. were all out for 78, the Gymkhana thus winning by one innings and 26 runs.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Poore, b Allan	20
Dr. Trask, b Clark	21
Wilkins, b Clark	6
Captain Cox, b Allan	0
Dr. Martin, not out	30
Hancock, b Herbert	0
Dr. Barnes, c Walsh, b Herbert	62
Usborne, b Clark	9
Cates, b Allan	2
Fernyhough, b Clark	0
Stockdale, b Allan	0
Extras	18
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
James	37	33	0	0
Allan	112	56	8	5
Clark	110	41	6	4
Herbert	55	13	2	1
Kelly	20	11	1	0

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bolleau, st Usborne, b Poore	14	c Martin, b Stockdale	7
Walsh, c and b Poore	6	b Stockdale	28
Aldridge, c Usborne, b Stockdale	8	b Stockdale	4
James, c Usborne, b Poore	18	c Stockdale, b Hancock	5
George, b Stockdale	10	b Stockdale	22
Clark, b Stockdale	1	not out	3
Allan, c and b Stockdale	1	b Poore	0
Herbert, c Hancock, b Poore	0	b Poore	0
Fido, b Stockdale	0	b Poore	0
Browne, st Usborne, b Poore	8	b Poore	0
Kelly, not out	2	run out	6
		Extras	3
Total	68	Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Stockdale	90	30	4	5	99	34	6	4
Poore	66	36	4	5	15	2	1	4
Hancock	...	...	...	...	80	39	2	2

CRICKET.

BANKERS VS. BROKERS.

The return match between Bankers and Brokers was played yesterday, with immense interest and enthusiasm. The game was played on the Gymkhana ground for which the committee had kindly accorded permission, and the event became more interesting as a dinner was arranged in the evening at the Gymkhana pavilion. A very large number of mercantile gentlemen were present in the tents, and the pavilion erected for the ladies were fairly well patronised. The game was interesting throughout, but it became more so towards the end. The Bankers having the good fortune to be first at the wickets knocked up a modest total of 105 runs. Stranack's 31 was the principal feature in the Banker's innings, while Mitchel's 42 (not out) was the individual top score in the match. Most of his smites were in or on the top of the scorers' tent. Rain interfered for a while but in no way spoilt the interest of the game. The match resulted in a draw, but it looked as if the Brokers if they had a few minutes more at their disposal would have won. At 5-45 when the stumps were drawn the Brokers had secured 84 runs at the cost of six wickets. The ground had become slippery particularly in the out field which caused several acrobatic feats by the players, and made the game all the more lively. The scores are :—

BANKERS.

G Townsend, c Moir, b Read	10
J Stiven, b Read	4
T Murdock, b Read	1
J Stranack, b Moore	31
C Trafford, b Read	5
Black, c Marshall, b Read	15
A G Young, c Read, b Marshall	1
R T Wilson, c Marshall, b Moore	8
J Stephen, not out	15
Nicol, c Moir, b John	2
T Merrywether, b John	2
Extras	11
Total	105

BROKERS.

H Read, b Wilson	9
J Marshall, b Wilson	14
H John, c and b Wilson	7
Mitchel, not out	42
G K Remington, c Stiven, b Wilson	8
H Symons, b Wilson	1
Moore, b Black	0
Moir Douglas Bromley Fowler	did not bat.
Extras	3
Total	84

THE SURAT GYMKHANA VS. SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.

An interesting match was played at Surat, on Monday,between the above-mentioned teams, which resulted in an easy win for the High School by 48 runs. The Gymkhana captain, having won the toss, elected to bat. They scored 60 runs, of which Messrs. Thatcher and Cunningham contributed 33 and 9, respectively. After ten minutes' recess, the High School team went in, and scored 108 runs after losing eight wickets. However, the High School captain, Mr. Megha, made 52 runs (not out), declared his innings closed, and sent his opponents to bat again. They made at call of time 78 runs for five wickets down. The bowlers of the Gymkhana, Messrs. Wellinger and Standaze, bowled remarkably well, as also those of the High School, Megha and Desai, shone out brightly, and managed between themselves to take all the wickets of their opponents. Ladies and gentlemen of the city were invited to see the match by Mr. Talati, the head-master of the High School. The following are the scores :—

SURAT GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Caddle, c Vania, b Megha	0	c Bharucha, b Megha	1
Dyson, b Desai	4	not out	28
Wellinger, b Megha	2	run out	16
Cunningham, c Megha, b Megha	9	c Vania, b Bharucha	10
Standaze, c Bharucha, b Megha	1	c Vania, b Bharucha	9
Thatcher, b Desai	33	b Dastur	0
Sakasji, not out	6	not out	4
Maconachie,c Megha, b Desai	0	did not bat.	
Wadham, c Bharucha,b Megha	0		
Franklin, b Desai	1		
Fernandez, b Desai	0		
Extras	4	Extras	10
Total	60	Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Megha	80	30	5	5	90	29	9	1
Desai	76	26	5	5	60	26	4	1
Bharucha	...	...	..	...	60	17	5	2
Dastoor	...	...	..	...	30	5	2	1

SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.

Baxisahib, c Dyson, b Wellinger	4
Kothawala, b Standaze	4
Desai, b Wellinger	0
Megha, (captain) not out	52
Green, c Standaze, b Wellinger	0
Bharucha, b Standaze	12
J K Megha, c Fernandez, b Standaze	2
F B Vania, c Maconochie, b Cadell	0
Vakil, l-b-w Wellinger	12
F. J. Vania, not out	1
Dastur, did not bat.	
Extras	21
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Wellinger	120	20	13	4
Standaze	105	36	6	3
Caddle	55	31	1	1

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The second match in the third round of the cricket championship of the above association will be played, this morning, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, between the New High School and the Elphinstone High School. The game will commence at ten o'clock. The final will be decided on Monday and Tuesday next, the 10th and 11th instant, between the winners of this match and the Proprietary High School, which beat the Cathedral High School, on Thursday last, after an exciting finish in the first match of this round.

The Post Office authorities in England have recently issued a circular to the young women of all post offices forbidding familiar conversations among themselves and with the public ; expressive hilarity is especially condemned. The partaking of the mid-day meal and tea at the counter or within sight of customers is also forbidden. If, says *Woman*, a rule was made to enforce the wearing of black or navy blue dresses it would be well and the effect would be becoming.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the Indian Educational Service is now only awaiting a reply to the reference just made to the local Governments before being submitted for orders to the Secretary of State.

The Saharanpur road at the Mohand Pass has been again blocked by a fall of sandstone cliff, which will take two or three days to remove. The rainfall for the last week has been much lighter.

The Madras Government has issued the following order :—"The Government has recently had its attention drawn to a case where the head of a department unreasonably refused to grant one of his subordinates leave to enable him to appear for an examination. It is hardly necessary to point out that the refusal of leave to a subordinate who is anxious to appear for an examination may seriously affect the whole of his career, and it should be understood that all reasonable applications must be complied with unless compliance is distinctly inconsistent with the public interests."

The *Madras Mail* writes :—"We understand that the authorities at Army Head-quarters, Madras, are not disposed to re-open the question of granting recognition of such war services of Madras troops as have not hitherto been recognised. The matter was thoroughly gone into 1887-8 after the appearance of some articles in the *Madras Mail*. The result was the grant by the Queen-Empress of a number of honours enumerated in G. O., 250 of 3rd May, 1889. It is considered that such regiments as are dissatisfied with the incompleteness of the distinctions then conferred should have intimated their dissatisfaction at the time. Accordingly the regiments have only themselves to blame. Still if any new matter or evidence is forthcoming we have no doubt the authorities will consider further applications."

The question as to whether sulphuric and nitric acids can be made in India at prices which will admit of their being utilised for the manufacture of cordite, the *Pioneer* says, is still engaging the attention of the Government of India. If it can be shown that the acids can be placed at Kirkee at a reasonable figure, and that a market can be found for the valuable refuse resulting from the process of cordite-making, then there may be still a fair chance of the explosive being produced in this country. Everything turns on the question of comparative cost of the Indian-made article and the cordite imported from Europe. Meanwhile, our army is being quietly placed in possession of the smokeless composition. The vast stores of black powder ammunition which were in reserve in the arsenals have nearly all been served out, and the Dum-Dum factory will know the old powder no more. But the State cannot afford to sweep the old ammunition away by condemning it as obsolete ; that would mean a loss of many lakhs of rupees. The method adopted to secure its being used is a simple one. Each regiment has always in its possession 339 rounds per rifle, this being a figure which remains constant. This ammunition is, at present, of the old pattern, and it is now to be drawn upon for the annual practice, field-firing, &c. As it is exhausted its place will be filled up by cordite cartridges, and thus no loss will be sustained. It will take some two years for this process of exhaustion to complete itself, but the soldier will be made familiar with cordite by having some 50 rounds served out annually for use in his musketry course. Further, in case of war, the troops would receive cordite alone, arrangements having already been made to ensure four divisions being so equipped on mobilisation.

In connection with the question of explosives some extremely interesting experiments have recently been carried to a successful issue. The native army is equipped with the Martini-Henri, and it was important to ascertain what effect cordite would produce upon the barrels of the rifles. Rifles were subjected to the test of firing five thousand rounds of ball-cartridge, the cordite being made up in the old rolled case, which is much cheaper than the solid-drawn. The Martinis stood this test splendidly. No damage whatever was done to the barrels, and after they had been thoroughly cleaned the fine pattern of a "six-inch target" at five hundred yards was obtained. This surpassed all expectations, and proved what a good shooting weapon the Martini is. Sixty thousand rounds of cordite ammunition is to be served out to the native army forthwith, and our sepoys will make yet a further advance in their musketry. The Martinis with which they are armed, will last for twenty years according to the test applied, for no rapid erosion of the barrels will follow the employment of cordite. As regards artillery, a satisfactory sealing tube for the vent of the gun has not yet been obtained, but experiments are still being conducted in England, and this particular difficulty is certain to be overcome.

A Rangoon paper has the following curious story of an attempt to kidnap a Japanese girl from Rangoon :—"On Monday last, a Japanese gentleman, from Calcutta, called upon Miss Oding at her town residence and invited her to take a drive with him, which invitation she accepted. He took the girl to his lodgings in another part of the town ; and before she knew what his intentions were he put her into a large teakwood box and locked it up. He then had it conveyed to a third spot, preparatory to embarking on board the mail-steamer. The girl's lengthy absence was reported to the police and on the house where she was lying concealed being discovered, a party was sent to arrest the man and the woman. The police succeeded in making the capture. The woman denies that she was a consenting party, although the man has asserted that it was so."

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has insisted on economy nowhere more strongly than in the matter of new buildings, and probably nowhere has he done so to better purpose than at Amritsar, where he has refused to allow the Municipality to incur an expenditure of Rs. 1,95,555 for a new hospital. The hospital is wanted—on that point his Honour required and obtained special assurances—the existing accommodation being, it is said, unsuitable and inadequate ; but the style of building proposed was unnecessarily ornate and expensive—how much so may be gathered from the fact that the committee have since come forward with a proposal for a building which is to meet all requirements and cost only from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has promised to consider this more modest project when he has received the usual plans and estimates.

The programme for the next session of the Madras Legislative Council comprises at present only three measures :—The Village Officers Bill, the Municipalities Bill, and the Canal and Ferries License Bill. There is no idea of introducing the redrafted Malabar Marriage Bill next session as it has to be considered first by the Government of India. The draft Tenancy Bill is apparently going to be shelved again, though it has been under consideration and manufacture for a long enough time in all conscience.

New difficulties growing out of the internationality of silver coins in the Latin Union are constantly cropping up. Under the treaty of 1865 a standard of weight, fineness, and diameter was fixed for all the minor coins. The old coins, varying from this standard, were allowed to circulate in all the countries of the Union till the 1st of January, 1869, and no longer being legal tender for fifty francs in one payment. Of course, the public paid very little attention to dates and minute variations from the standard. Consequently, the small coins of Italy of all dates and sizes flowed into France, where they have become a common nuisance. The law requires that when any bad or uncurrent money is offered for deposit at the Bank of France, the receiving teller shall cut it in half and return the parts to the depositor. A silver coin so cut, loses one-half of its trading value. Much bad feeling has been engendered in this way. Moreover, it is found that many Italian silver coins of full weight, dated 1886 and 1888, are circulating in France. As the Italian Government did not coin any silver in those years, it follows that these are counterfeits. Of course, the Italian Government refuses to redeem them. The upshot of the whole matter is that the Latin Union is becoming very unpopular in France, and the cause of international bimetallism suffers equally.

Women who "bike" and "trike" are quite a feature of the landscape this holiday season. So strongly has the costume developed in the direction of masculinity that at country inns and in quiet, out-of-the-way rural haunts, the advent of one of the cyclists is the signal for an outpouring at cottage doors and an assemblage of rustic children, whose remarks are half bewilderment, half rudeness. It needs some courage to face all this, specially if one is conscious of redundant curves and overflowing adiposity of tissue. But the lady cyclist has the courage of her opinions, and presents an impassive front to spectators. "What's you ? Be it man or woman ?" is a frequent question, elicited more particularly when the rider of the iron horse belongs to the "emancipated" section, and wears her hair with the brevity of a man's. If, in addition, she smokes a cigarette as she dashes through the country villages, it is not surprising that she presents a sex problem to the gazers. Sometimes the costume is in no respect different from that of the male cyclist, though usually a short skirt is added to the knickerbockers and Norfolk jacket. There is often a distinctively feminine head-gear, more decoratively ornamented than that of the male, but the chief distinguishing feature ought to be, and frequently is, the coil of burnished hair that glints in the sun under the rim of the protective sailor hat.

Princess Stephanie, widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolf, who is staying at Toblach with her little daughter, was, a Vienna correspondent relates, climbing a steep mountain-path the other day, when she met a poor peasant woman with many boxes piled high on her back. The woman stopped to take breath, and spoke the usual salute, "Praised be Jesus Christ." The Princess thanked her, and asked if her load was not too heavy for her and what it was. The poor woman put her boxes down and offered to show her laces, the produce of the South Tyrolese home industry. "Would it be of any use to you, my good woman, if I bought some of the laces ?" asked the Archduchess. "I should say it would," answered the old woman. "With ten mouths to feed I am glad enough to sell my wares." The Crown Princess selected a number of pieces of dainty lace, and then bade the woman follow her. They went to a place in a wood where little Princess Elizabeth sat with the ladies of the suite, and these the Crown Princess asked to buy of the old woman, who did not cease smiling at the excellent business she was doing. After she was paid, the little Archduchess gave her a note to buy something for her youngest child. It was not until next day that the woman found out who had been so generous to her.

A Paris correspondent writes :—A French caricaturist has been showing us what cyclists will come to in a few generations. The future "veloce man" is from the hips up like the definition of a line—length without breadth. Below the belt he is swollen out with hard flesh and muscles and the calves are monstrously big. Professor Yung, of the Geneva University, on the other hand, believes that the time is coming when human beings will have no legs to speak of. What with cycling, the great end of civilization now seems to be to enable us to move about without using feet and legs. It is fast getting on to electrical hackney coaches and rudder balloons. The tendency is to throw all the muscular activity into the hands and arms. Professor Yung believes that the future human creature will have the merest survivals of neither limbs, and arms of great length. Teeth will probably be dwarfed also by the constant use of soft foods that need not to be chewed, but as the march of intellect will increase in pace, the brain will develop. Of course, the standards of beauty with these anatomical changes will alter. When they do a person with a set of teeth such as would now excite the admiration of a dentist would almost seem a beast of prey.

Herr Szafranski, a German journalist, has published, under the title of "Humours of the Reichstag," a few utterances of German deputies. Here are some of them :—Herr von Ludwig : "The people, the masses, know well enough that it is extremely difficult to become rich suddenly by honest toil, excepting always in the case of inheritance or marriage." Herr Liebknecht : "Yes, I should say the case is tragic, if it were not so sad." Herr Rickert, taunting the Ministry : "Upon the Ministerial benches we hear nothing, nothing but profound silence." Baron de Nordeck de Rabenan, speaking of the taxes on wine : "If I were to define bottled wines, I should say that all wines that are in bottle are bottled wines." Herr Westphal : "To squeeze the juice out of a lemon, and then give it a kick—no, it is too much." Herr von Schalscha : "If you were to take twenty members of this Chamber, I do not think you could fix the limits of immortality." Dr. Greve : "Is there a more burning question than that of cremation ?"

A writer in the "Optician" finds, as an oculist, some deplorable mistakes in the representation of a drama at one of the chief London theatres. In this play the hero becomes blind, and having been sightless for several weeks, is advised by "all the doctors" that he will never regain the use of his eyes. However, he is visited by "the leading oculist in Britain," practising at Edinburgh, who examines the patient's eyes without the aid of any accessories in broad sunlight, and at once states that sight will be restored within a month. Before the expiration of that time the oculist appears once more, accompanied by a surgical assistant, who carries with him a bag capable of holding instruments "large enough to amputate the leg of an elephant." Surgeon and assistant retire into the patient's cottage. The operation—whatever it may be—is over in a few seconds, and the patient is conducted bandaged into the open air. Then the bandage is removed with considerable haste, and the full light is allowed to stream into his eyes, which have so suddenly recovered their sense. This sudden cure is too much for our professional contemporary.

Another sea-serpent yarn is forthcoming. It hails from San Diogo in Southern California. The story is told by two ladies who saw the monster while they were walking on Florence Heights overlooking the land-locked Bay of San Diego. They saw a large head and a long neck rise above the placid waters of the bay and move rapidly across the channel, a distance of nearly half a mile. The foaming wake made by this marine creature indicated that a large body was hidden by the water. The ladies say that the rush across the bay was made in about ten seconds. The marvellous speed and curious shape of the monster made them wonder greatly. We do not doubt it.

Passengers by the railways are fond of tipping guards and porters although they seldom give a thought to the engine driver. A correspondent of the "Strand Magazine," who has been interviewing some drivers of expresses, obtained from one of them a story illustrating this. It seems that a fellow-employe, described as an old stager, saw a gentleman give half-a-crown to the guard with a request that he would do his best to make up for lost time, as he wanted to catch a particular train at a junction. When the junction was reached, the train in question was just steaming out of the station, whereupon the passenger, annoyed, went up to the driver and said, "I think, driver, you might have enabled me to get my train." "Ah, sir," replied the driver, "you greased the wheels at the wrong end of the train."

The abolition of "the dens" where opium is smoked, not alone by Chinese, but by many young Australian women, who become completely demoralised by the baneful practice, is, says the Melbourne *Argus*, one of the objects the Victorian Premier expects to accomplish by means of his Opium Bill—that is, supposing it becomes law. The measure has been introduced and read a first time in the Legislative Assembly. It differs from the bill considered last session in one important respect—it does not propose to stop the growth of poppies in the colony, nor even the manufacture of opium. Sir James Patterson states that the Victorian opium has the reputation of being the finest in the world, and that he proposes that its production shall not be interfered with so long as the opium is used for medicinal purposes only. Other colonies and countries are not to have any of "the finest opium in the world," as the bill provides that Victorian opium must not be exported. If the bill is passed it will be penal for any one in the colony to smoke, swallow, drink, or take internally opium except when made up or compounded by a pharmaceutical chemist or a qualified medical practitioner.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

With the two-fold object of rendering pecuniary benefit to a deserving charity—the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund—and of providing an enjoyable break in the monotony of the monsoon, the Orphean Dramatic Society gave a very creditable rendering of "Our Boys," at the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday evening, and intend to repeat it to-night. It might have been supposed that a comedy which ran at a London theatre for the unexampled period of thirteen hundred nights would have been too well-known to Anglo-Indians when holiday-making at home, to have "taken" when reproduced by an amateur society in Bombay, more especially as it has on several occasions been presented on the local stage. But any who entertained this idea before the performance, can do so no longer, for the front seats were entirely filled on Tuesday night, the audience, no doubt, including many who have seen the play when at home, and who were desirous of renewing their acquaintance with it. The characters in Byron's three-act comedy have attained a fame to which few other *dramatis personæ* of the contemporary stage can lay claim, and Sir Geoffry Champneys and Perkyn Middlewick are becoming as widely known as Mr. Pecksniff, or Mr. Squeers. For the benefit, however, of Bombay residents who have never seen the comedy, and who are halting between two opinions as to whether to witness it this evening or not, a few words may be said as to the general drift of a play which "takes off" snobbery in a way that would even have satisfied Thackeray. The comedy, being almost entirely devoid of plot, its unexampled success may be said to rest upon its simplicity, and its correct pourtrayal of a particular phase of life. The action hinges upon a sharp comparison between *le sang bleu* and *le nouveau recuu*. The first scene is enacted in the country residence of Perkyn Middlewick, a wealthy and worthy retired butterman. His son, Charles, and Sir Geoffrey Champney's son Talbot are expected home from the continent ; and (although this was not made very apparent the other evening) the whole neighbourhood—more or less—assembles to welcome them. Sir Geoffrey has planned that his son should marry Violet Melrose, his rich ward, but with the usual contrariness of affairs dramatic, she has already seen and accepted Charles, under his assumed name of Morton. Talbot, too, most unfilially disregards his father's wishes, and falls into the arms of Mary Melrose, the heiress' poor but first cousin. The butterman objects to the "'igh and mighty" lady of whom Charles is so fona and turns out his son for persisting in his suit. The baronet follows his example with Talbot. In the third act we are shown the two young men as "washed out scarecrows," just at their wits' end to keep the wolf from the door, and, with the usual stage luck they are sought out on the same day by three parties of their friends. The cousins have their suspicious aroused, however, by an unfortunate trace of another female, in reality Miss Clarissa Champneys, the baronet's sister, and the two fathers in ambush are shocked all round. But all ends pleasantly, however ; the old gentlemen relent, and everybody lives happily ever after, including the "slavey" Belinda, who comes in for a "slice" of luck. The part of the haughty baronet sat well on the shoulders of Mr. E. Morton Deane, who well sustained the reputation he has already gained in another branch of histrionics. Mr. W. L. Shaw, the secretary of the club, as Perkyn Middlewick, the butterman, achieved one of the most marked successes of the evening, and only now and then fell into the error of exaggerated attitude, so common to the funny man of the play. Mr. Brooks as Charles Middlewick acted with an energy and skill, which were all the more noteworthy from the fact that he is a recruit to the amateur stage. The easy-going and kind-hearted Talbot Champneys was impersonated by Mr. J. P. Mackeson, who seems to have entirely overcome the slight nervousness noticeable in former efforts, and who was admirably suited to his part. As Violet Melrose, the heiress, Miss Gostling proved herself a decided acquisition to the society, while Miss Sherman was thoroughly at home in the part of Mary Melrose, and justified the reputation she has won as an amateur in Calcutta. Mrs. Savage gave a faithful rendering of the part of the baronet's out-spoken sister, and Miss Lyon did well in the somewhat thankless task of pourtraying Belinda, the lodging-house "slavey." Mr. Wise is so good a comedian, that it is to be regretted the part of Kempster, Sir Geoffrey's man-servant, gave him so little to do. Mr. H. Orford Sherman was also unable to show the talent that is in him as Middlewick's butler. The stage furniture and appointments were all that could be desired, thanks to Messrs. Roberts and Co., Messrs. Tellery and Co., and Mr. Ditmar, who gave the club the loan of their goods free of charge. Messrs. Soundy and Co. also gave gratuitous service in the capacity of ticket agents as a donation to the Nursing Fund. The band gave a capital selection of music at intervals. Mr. Savage, the stage manager, and the performers generally are to be congratulated upon the way in which the production was carried out from first to last. We have been requested to state that arrangements have been made for the addition of two extra rows of orchestra stalls to the accommodation this evening, and that several boxes remain unlet.

MILITARY NEWS.

Government have sanctioned the 21st Madras Pioneers returning from Burma to India in November next instead of at the end of the cold season.

Lieutenant H. de B. Codrington is appointed permanent Wing Officer in the 10th Bengal Infantry, remaining seconded, and Lieutenant W. Fitz G. Bourne is confirmed as Wing Officer *vice* Codrington.

The undermentioned Royal Engineer subalterns have been placed under orders for duty in India :—H. Biddulph, H. E. Winsloe, H. D. Pearson, L. E. Hopkins, W. Robertson, C. F. Anderson ; the first named embarks about the 11th October next, and the others on the 27th instant.

Lieutenant Bryant, Bedfordshire Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, and Lieutenant Selous to the 2nd Battalion—the former embarks for India about the 27th instant. Lieutenant C. J. Eccles, recently promoted into the 16th Lancers from the Royal Lancaster Regiment, embarks to join his Regiment about the 27th instant.

The undermentioned have leave of absence. Out of India.—Colonel C. C. Brownlow, 1st Punjab Infantry ; Captain R. P. Warren, 9th Gurkhas ; Lieutenant H. V. Bradley, 2-2 Gurkhas ; for one year : Lieutenant C. C. G. Ashton, East Surrey Regiment, for 4 months. In India—Captain A. H. C. Birch, Royal Artillery, to Mussoorie to 15th October; Lieutenant E. S. St. Quintin, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Simla for 6 months to study the language.

The following Volunteer corps have been given grants for the purpose of holding camps of exercise next cold season :—Surma Valley Light Horse, Rs. 2,343 ; Ghazipore Light Horse and companies of the Ghazipore Rifles in Allahabad District, Rs. 1,140 ; North-Western Railway Rifles, Rs. 2,220 ; 1st Punjab Rifles and Punjab Light Horse, Rs. 2,280 ; Dehra Doon Mounted Rifles and Mussoorie Rifles, Rs. 1,440 ; Eastern Bengal State Railway Rifles, Rs. 900 ; Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, Rs. 1,500 ; Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, Rs. 2,018 ; Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles, Rs. 780 ; East Indian Railway Rifles, Rs. 4,800 ; Gorakhpore Light Horse and companies of the Ghazipore Rifles in the Oudh District,Rs. 1,350; Oudh Volunteer Rifles,Rs.1,500; Cawnpore Volunteers, Rs. 1,000 ; Midland Railway Rifles, Rs. 1,140 ; Behar Light Horse, Rs. 1,500 ; Calcutta Naval Volunteers,Rs. 1,450; Calcutta Light Horse, Rs. 600.

The undermentioned have been detailed for duty with their respective depots, and those in India will proceed home during the ensuing trooping season :—Lieutenant A. V. L. Wood, 5th Lancers ; Major the Hon'ble H. A. Ormsby-Gose and Lieutenant H. W. M. Kenrick, 11th Hussars; Captain G. P. Wyndham, 16th Lancers ; Lieutenant H. L. Bland, Northumberland Fusiliers ; Lieutenant C. S. Warwick, Devonshire Regiment ; Captain A. B. Fox, Somersetshire Light Infantry ; Captain R. A. Smyth, Royal Irish Regiment ; Lieutenant W. E. Oakshott, Lancashire Fusiliers ; Lieutenant W. R. Sladen, Scottish Borderers ; Captain K. M. P. Grant, East Surrey Regiment ; Captain B. A. Newbury, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry : Lieutenant L. J. Wood, Border Regiment ; Captain T. G. Whistler, Hampshire Regiment ; Lieutenant R. E. Watt, Oxfordshire Light Infantry ; Captain E. M. Robertson, Essex Regiment ; Captain A. W. M. Wilson, Derbyshire Regiment ; Lieutenant J. C. Grahame, Highland Light Infantry ; Captain C. F. S. Ewart, Seaforth Highlanders ; Lieutenant Sir H. B. Hill, Royal Irish Fusiliers ; Captain A. F. Mackenzie, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; Lieutenant J. K. O'Meagher, Munster Fusiliers ; Lieutenant H. R. Beddoes, Dublin Fusiliers ; Captain F. E. Lawrence, Rifle Brigade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNCIL BILLS AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to reply to "X.'s" letter in your issue of the 30th August. "X." says I am unfair to Sir James Mackay and the Currency Association,because I take for granted that a certain alleged effect of the stoppage of Council Bills, which was overlooked in my previous letters, was also overlooked by Sir James Mackay and the Indian Currency Association. "X." is quite mistaken. I did *not* overlook the contraction of the currency to which he refers. I deliberately ignored it as being, for reasons afterwards explained, absolutely irrelevant to my argument, which had reference to the effects of the stoppage of Council Bills *per se*, and not to the effect of accidental and non-necessary accompaniments of such stoppage. Neither did I charge Sir James Mackay, or anybody else, with overlooking it. What I did say was that *two years ago*, Sir James Mackay, who, I take it, at that, to all intents and purposes, was the Currency Association, *did not only on this contraction for the production of a particular effect* which, he declared, would follow immediately on the stoppage of Council Bills, and that it would in fact have been absurd to rely on this contraction to produce the effect in question. To this I adhere. I say that *two years ago*, Sir J. Mackay declared that on the stoppage of Council Bills we might expect *at once* an improvement in exchange *to the extent of about* 35 *per cent.*, and I argue that he did not rely, for this,] on the contraction of the currency.

(1) Because, when challenged by me to explain *how* the effect was to be produced he did not say anything about contraction of the currency.

(2) Because whilst the contraction of the currency was not a necessary incident of the stoppage of Council Bills, and the stoppage of Council Bills was not the only way of contracting the circulation, the one and only thing that he insisted on was the stoppage of Council Bills.

(3) Because, whereas he promised *immediate* rise of about 35 per cent., the most ludicrously sanguine estimate of the contraction of the currency *even in three months* could not account for a rise of more than 4 or 5 per cent.

I confess I am unable to see the *unfairness* of saying that a person is not such a fool as to attempt to account for an effect by a cause which manifestly is utterly inadequate to produce it. Also I fail to see that my argument is in any way invalidated, because, in June, 1894, two years later, the Currency Association say that in January and February, 1894, they advocated the sale of Council Bills at a fixed minimum with an eye to "driving bills into the Reserve Treasuries, when bills were not sold." It would be more to the point to show that they said anything about contracting the currency (otherwise than by closing the mints) two years ago ; but, for the credit of the association, I sincerely hope no one will be able to show that they really did pretend that the necessarily time-taking process of contracting the currency by stoppage of Council Bills would produce an *enormous* and *immediate* rise of exchange. Indeed, unless my memory is very much at fault two years ago neither Sir J. Mackay nor the Currency Association even said a single word about contraction of the circulation, whether as a result of the stoppage of the Council Bills, or as the result of closure of the mints, whilst everything that they did say in those days, showed plainly that they only demanded the closure of the mints in order to exclude silver, they assuming that the balance of trade would continue, and that silver being no longer available as a substitute for Council Bills, the Secretary of State would be able to put his own price on the latter. But after all I suppose "X." is not their keeper ; and they can answer for themselves if they have been misrepresented.

In the third paragraph of his letter "X." endeavours to controvert my argument that the stoppage of Council Bills extinguished the balance of trade ; and he attempts to do this by arguing from "what happens in gold-using countries when the balance of trade turns against the country." But he is not entitled to do this, because, as I pointed out in my first letter, the circumstances with which we have to deal are totally different. I have never denied, and should never dream of denying—indeed I rather think I have pretty plainly said—that, as between two gold-using countries, say, A and B,if the balance of trade turns against A, the re-adjustment of equilibrium (if not adjustable by the self-adjusting power of the exchange) takes place by a process an essential step in which is the transmission of money or gold from A to B. The currency of A is thus contracted ; the currency of B is inflated. Prices fall in A, and rise in B, and *inasmuch as prices in both countries are measured by the same standard (gold), there is an alteration of the terms on which commodities exchange as between the two countries.* If before the transmision of money 100 A exchange for 90B, both being of the value of, say, £5, then after the transmission of the money 95 A might exchange for 95B, both being then (at the altered prices) of the value of £5. And it is because of this alteration of the terms of exchange, *and for no other reason*, that there follows a change in the aggregate values of the exports and imports of either counts, with a readjustment of equilibrium. The case is practically the same between a gold and a silver country, provided the gold-silver ratio is not altered, but of course in that case *direct* transmission of money from A to B is not possible. But dealing, as we have to deal, with what has been not inaptly called "the suspended rupee," the case is totally different. In the long run, alterations of Indian prices, resulting from any artificial enhancement of the scarcity value of the suspended rupee, will have no effect whatever on foreign trade, or on the balance of such trade. Other things being equal, any enhancement of the value of the suspended rupee, by contraction of the Indian rupee currency, will lower the price of gold, the sovereign sterling exchange and commodities in, say, England, in exactly the same proportion as it will lower the prices of commodities in India, and therefore, as between the two countries, commodities will exchange in exactly the same time as before, and foreign trade will not be affected in the slightest degree.

At the end of his third paragraph "X." becomes involved in a distinct contradiction in terms. He says : "If the disturbance is a small, casual, or accidental one, it can be rectified without any serious mischief by the *premium on bills*, or, in other words, by lowering the rate for Council and other Bills by some small percentage [which is perfectly correct] ; and but if the disturbance is a serious one likely to cause a drop from, say, 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 1d., *i.e.*, about 15 per cent. the proper way is to stop the bill transactions and subtract the equivalent of money from the circulation ;" which, in plain English means :

(*a*) To correct a *small* adverse disturbance *lower* the ratio of Council Bills slightly.

(*b*) To correct a *large* adverse disturbance *raise* the ratio to a prohibitive price.

As I have virtually said before stoppage of Council Bills may or may not be associated with contraction of the circulation ; but the two things are absolutely contradictory in their effects ; and the immediate effect of the former utterly swamps the effect of the latter.

In his fourth paragraph "X." apparently treats the renewal of the balance of trade, which occurred last year, as something which, according to Mill, ought to be counted, and moreover ought to be corrected by stoppage of Council Bills and resulting contraction of circulation. If that really is his meaning, he has completely failed to understand what Mill means by a disturbance. By a disturbance Mill meant any deviation from the conditions of equilibrium, normal or proper, to the two countries concerned, taking into account the tributary relations between them ; the conditions of equilibrium being, (1) *when there is no tribute*, exact equality of exports and imports ; *and (2) when there is a tribute*, tribute—balance of trade—export from tributary country *minus* imports into that country. I think I pointed this out in my first letter. I presume "X." will not question it. If he does, I refer him to the third paragraph and to the last paragraph of chapter XXI. Now the reversal of the balance of trade, which took place last year, was no doubt a very serious disturbance of the Indian trade, *but it was not a disturbance at all in Mill's sense*. On the contrary, it was a process of adjustment to the new conditions of equilibrium introduced by the stoppage of Council Bills, or, in other words, by the stoppage of tribute. Previously the condition of equilibrium had been practically *Exports =Imports + Council Bills*. When Council Bills were stopped, the condition of equilibrium became *Exports=Imports*; and trade had to adjust itself to the new condition, which it did pretty quickly, even more quickly than I had anticipated. I told Sir J. Mackay that it would take place "within a twelve-month;" I think it actually took place in about six months. The disturbance which took place last year was thus not a disturbance of equilibrium, but the very contrary, a return to a position of equilibrium; but even if it had been a disturbance of equilibrium it could not have been rectified by contraction of the rupee currency or by any other artificial enhancement of the value of the suspended rupee.

"X." does not attempt to tackle the *reductio ad absurdum* involved in the fact that continuance of the balance of trade in spite of the stoppage of Council Bills, means the *continual piling up of debt never to be discharged*; and in this, I think, he is wise. As long as he sticks to arguments inviting the use of the technical terms and ideas of the theories of currency and of foreign trade and the exchange he may succeed in mystifying both himself and your readers, and he might probably propitiate a contradiction in terms in every other line, without much risk of being found out by nine-tenths of those readerc to whom this sort of jargon is as unintelligible as a Coptic inscription to an average mortal. But if he will address himself to this very simple *reductio ad absurdum* he will find himself on ground which is intelligible to everybody; and I challenge him or anybody else to argue the matter on the ground.

At the same time, if he likes the other style of argument, seeing that he apparently recognizes J. S. Mill as an authority on such matters and seeing that J. S. Mill expressly affirms the above stated propositions regarding the necessary equality of exports and imports when there is no tribute, he might address himself also to the task of reconciling this proposition with the supposition that the balance of trade can remain in spite of the stoppage or suspension of the tribute.

In conclusion, I would suggest to "X." and to others interested in these matters, to read an article by Sir George Chesney on "the Balance of Trade," in the *Fortnightly Review*, for October, 1893. I had not read that article when I wrote to you in July, and two years ago it was not written, but it shows very much, as I have endeavoured to do, that the balance of trade is merely a consequence of the tribute, and must stand or fall with the tribute.—Yours, &c.,

Allahabad, Sept. 2. INQUIRER.

THE HON'BLE MR. TREVOR AND THE REMISSION OF 1¼ RUPEE.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the answer given at the last meeting of the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor with regard to the remission of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Khandeish farmer, I might say that I have the highest respect for the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, but would it not have been more honourable for the Government to have modified his answer in the light of facts recently published. As it is almost every line of his answer is open to question.

In common with many others I have the highest opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor and believe him to be incapable of intentionally misleading tha public. But I fear that in defending the compensation allowed to the Khandeish liquor farmer that worthy Revenue Councillor has relied implicitly on the reports furnished to him by the Abkari Department. And I trust that for the sake of the veracity and good name of his Government he will endeavour to verify the information supplied to him and test its absolute accuracy. At the outset the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor stated that, "It has more than once been found necessary to grant remissions to farmers under the guaranteed minimum vend system when the circumstances were exceptional." Exceptional circumstances! Will Mr. Trevor be good enough to let us know what those exceptional circumstances were? I do not know of any such unless it be that there was scarcity in the district in the first year. Now had the contract been for one year only, when the contractor must incur various preliminary expenses of establishment, and had scarcity suddenly reduced consumption in such an year to an abnormally low degree then really there might be some favour for the course pursued by Government. But where a contract extend, to about two or three years there can be no justification as the contractor is able to recoup the loss of one year in the succeeding years. Government gets no share in the profits of an exceptionally brisk year; why then should it bear the loss of a slack year? Last year, during the outbreak of the riots in the city, all liquor shops were ordered to be closed by the police. This entailed great hardship on the licensed shop-keepers. All the same they had to bear the loss of custom for the days their shops were closed. They had to pay in advance license fee half a rupee per gallon. But did the police recommend the Government to compensate them for the loss? As a matter of fact thèirs was a real case of hardship in which Government would have been justified in giving compensation had the recommendation been made and none would have objected to it. In these farming contracts Government allows a good margin of profits to the contractor amounting as I showed in my letter of 13th ultimo, annas 12 per gallon. It is in fact this principle on which the contracts are entered into, so that the contractor may be able to recoup from his profits any loss or deficiency he may incur. The avowed policy regulating these contracts is that "except in the event of a deficiency having to be made good the farmer is ensured a liberal profit on his bargain." Para. 15 of Abkari Report of 1887-88. You will thus see, sir that there is no substantial ground to justify the Government in awarding the compensation. That it had to rely on such lame excuses as made by the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor is the clearest proof that favourtism is at the bottom of these questionable transactions rather than justice or equity. Remission is a waste, a misuse of public monies. A Government that gives away the taxpayer's money in this way diminishes their confidence in matters of financial equity. This question deserves the serious attention of those who are clamouring against financial mismanagement of the Government. The best course for these publicists would be now to demand a total abolition of the iniquitous farming system that leads Government to such jobs. Separate licenses ought to be given throughout the Presidency as in Bombay City. The police to be followed in this matter ought to be that which is obtaining in the Madras Presidency as laid down in the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State dated 18th February, 1889, as follows:—

"In Madras the Local Government may fairly claim to have successfully solved the problem of controlling the consumptien of country spirits. The system now in force was introduced at the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Local Government in 1884 at the suggestion of the committee, the rights of manufacture and of retail sale have been separated; the areas, the rights of manufacture and of retail sale in which is sold by auction, have been reduced with the object of eventually excluding the middleman and settling each shop separately and a system has been introduced under which the retail vendor may purchase his supply of spirits from any distillery instead of one under which each shop was affiliated to a particular distillery. This system was adopted from 1st October, 1884, and statistics comparing the consumption of, and revenue from, country spirit in the districts in which it was then introduced are given in the margin. Your Lordship will observe that, with practically no increase of consumption, there has been a great increase of consumption, there has been a great increase in revenue."

	Consumption in gallons reduced to 30° under proof.	Revenue Rs.
1883-84	1,204,241	28,09,776
1884-85	1,185,678	*
1885-86	1,014,566	34,75,262
1886-87	1,084,474	38,02,136
1887-88	1,270,146	41,53,197

* (Omitted, as the year was one of transition system to another.)

Further the despatch says:—

"The system described above is now in force in the greater part of the Presidency, and even in those localities where outstills are permitted, an attempt is being made to levy, by means of tree tax, a quantitative tax on the weak toddy spirit produced, the aim of the Government being to extend to the whole Presidency."

On the face of it this despatch reveals a contrast to the Bombay Government's policy. The contrast is altogether to the credit of the Madras Government. Bombay ought to feel ashamed that she is behind Madras and sticks blindly to the iniquitous farming system condemned and abolished in the sister Presidency. But there must be some mystery unknown to the public for keeping the system.

September 4. B. DANTRA.

CIVIL HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The civil hospital assistants constitute a most important and hard working class of Government servants. We perform very important and responsible duties under civil surgeons in civil hospitals of cities and in the moffusils, when we ourselves are in an independent charge of dispensaries. There we prescribe and treat more or less the same sorts of medical and surgical cases, give more or less the same kind of medical evidence in judicial cases, and more or less in the same way manage the sanitation of the towns and villages in our charge, and do more or less the same kind of office work, as the civil surgeons, assistant surgeons, and health officers of large cities and towns. We also undergo much hardship, inconvenience, and expense on account of our small and insufficient pay, when we are frequently moved about from place to place to perform various temporary duties, such as cholera duty, fever duty, duties with survey parties, duties at jail hospitals, at fairs, &c.

Our pay ranges from Rs. 25 only per mensem to a third-class hospital assistant to Rs. 55! only to a first-class hospital assistant; and we are promoted to a higher grade after completion of seven years' full service in each lower grade, provided we pass a departmental examination. The hospital assistants in general have all been well spoken of, and high opinions have been expressed of them by the late Surgeons-General in their annual reports to the Government of Bombay. From the above facts it is clearly seen that the pay which we get is very poor and insufficient for the different hard duties which we are called upon to perform; the title of "hospital assistant" does not suit and befit the position which we hospital assistants hold.

Under these circumstances we hope our worthy and benevolent Surgeon-Major-General Turnbull will kindly place our grievances before the Government of Bombay and move the higher authorities to sanction a liberal and reasonable increase in our pay and recommend our title or designation of hospital assistant to be changed to that of sub-assistant-surgeon, which agreeably and reasonably suits our position and the knowledge that is imparted to us at the medical schools for which kindness, we, civil hospital assistants, will feel very grateful to our very kind superior, Dr. Turnbull.—Yours, &c.,

A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is the custom with the majority of, or nearly all, our cotton mills, to pay dividend half-yearly, and this is a great boon to poor investors or shareholders, especially to widows and orphans dependent on the interest or income of their investments. The Coorla Spinning Company, however, which is under the excellent management of the well-known firm of Messrs. Jehanghier Cowasji. Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney is, however, one of the exceptions; its former agents, Messrs. Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia and Co. have, it is said, made it a rule to pay dividend yearly. But, as there is nothing in the articles of association to prevent the declaration of half-yearly dividends, it is hereby suggested and proposed to the kind-hearted agents, to follow the good example of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Greaves Cotton and Co., Morarjee, and all other leading mills and the agents would thus gain the blessing and thanks of widows and other shareholders who are entirely or greatly dependent on the dividend declared. The mill in question has done very well during the past half-year, as is well known in the bazaar. Why should not the directors and agents, therefore, declare interim half-yearly dividend? They should remember that, owing to adverse times, the last yearly dividend was a small one, hence greater is the necessity for an interim dividend from the half-year ended 30th June last. Now that the Government have reduced interest on their promissory notes to 3½ per cent., many wish to invest in Coorla shares having great confidence in the present management, but they like to invest in companies which declare dividend half-yearly. This is another reason why the directors should change their old policy and begin paying interim dividend this would also have the effect of improving the value of shares, now unduly depreciated, and which are purposely kept down by knowing speculators and others to suit their own purposes. The non-payment of half-yearly dividend gives occasion to ugly and false rumours as to earnings and the ignorant and poor shareholders are often frightened into taking and sacrificing their shares. I beg, therefore, through the medium of your esteemed and largely circulated journal to appeal to Messrs. Readymoney, and to ask them to consider the interests of the

September 5. POOR SHARE-HOLDERS.

THE MOFUSIL PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to you for having given publicity to my letter, *re* the above company, in your issue of the 31st ultimo, but it has since been brought to my notice that the present very low price ruling for this stock is owing to losses sustained by monies advanced to certain cotton merchants up-country, hence the probability of payment this year of a small dividend. How far this is true, I am unable to find out, and I have, therefore, deemed it proper to write this letter and trust the directors will cause a contradiction to be given to the report about losses by loans, or advances, if devoid of truth, and if losses have been sustained, such transactions should, in future, be prohibited, and new blood infused into the direction and management, for last year the company paid no dividend at all, and we are looking out for one this year, be it small or as formerly, failing which altogether there is sure to be a big row, and changes insisted upon in the direction, management, and even auditorship.—Yours, &c.,

AN OLD SHARE-HOLDER.

GOLF IN MADRAS.

THE GUINDY CUP.

THE fourth and last of the season's preliminary contests for this cup was completed on Saturday last,when Mr. Jones, with the net score of 109 for the two rounds of the Guindy course, came in an easy winner, 5 points ahead of the second man. Mr. Jones wins the prize of 6 balls, and a place in the final competitors for the cup, which will be played off towards the end of the month, the other competitors being Messrs. A. Clark, D. A. J. Crombie and J. H. Peebles. The detailed scores are appended:—

	Rounds 1st	2nd	H'cp.	Net Tl.
Mr R. L. Jones	65	58	14	109
" C. Mitchie Smith	66	70	22	114
" J. Matheson	60	65	10	115
" A. W. G. Stranack	63	68	14	117
" H. R. N. Ellison	64	59	4	119
Dr. J. L. Van Geyzel	69	68	18	119
Mr. H. G. Wedderburn	62	64	Scr.	126
" J. H. Peebles	63	69	6	126
" H. W. Foster	66	70	4	132
Dr. Pope	83	82	18	147
Mr. D. A. J. Crombie	69	Retired.		

THE GUTHRIE MEDAL.

The Guthrie Medal competition fixed to be played over four rounds of the island links between August 13th and August 31st, resulted in a walk over for Mr. H. R. N. Ellison, all the other competitors having been prevented by the flooded state of the Island during last week from completing four rounds. Mr. Ellison's scores were 40, 47, 50 and 45, handicap 4, net total 178.

THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT AT SIMLA.

THE annual football tournament at Simla in connection with the Durand Cup opened at Annandale on Saturday. Captain Elliot, Seaforth Highlanders, is Camp Commandant, with Lieutenant Thicknesse, Somersetshire Light Infantry, as his Adjutant. Surgeon-Major Barrett is Medical Officer. The final entries do not close till to-morrow, but the following may be taken as the competing teams:—King's Own Scottish Borderers, Seaforth Highlanders, Highland Light Infantry, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Gordon Highlanders, Somersetshire Light Infantry, the Devonshire, Derbyshire and Bedfordshire Regiments, and the Simla Volunteers. The ties will be drawn on the 10th instant.

IT was only to be expected, observes the *Englishman*, that the *ex-parte* version of the Khulna incident which was given in court would be accepted as gospel by the native press, and it is not surprising that our native contemporaries are displeased to find that there is another side to the story. But, they say, if it is true that Mr. Beatson Bell had such provocation why did he not fight out the case in court, and why has the *Englishman* remained silent up to the present moment? No doubt, Mr. Bell had good reason for the course of action he adopted. As for the other query, it is hardly necessary to say that while a case is *sub-judice* it is withdrawn from public comment. True, this rule is not observed by native papers in such a case, and the whole native press of Bengal has exposed itself to prosecution for contempt of court.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair. There were also present:—Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 31st ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, forwarding Government resolution, General Department, dated 30th idem, fixing Surgeon-Lt.-Col. T. S. Weir's salary at Rs. 2,500 per mensem, while acting as Commissioner. Requesting sanction to the grant of Rs. 7,462-5-10 out of surplus cash balance for the purpose.

The necessary sanction was given.

THE IMPORT DUTY AND THE MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.

The Committee next considered letter, dated 30th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to the payment of import duty to Messrs. Framroz Pestonji and Co., on dutiable materials, in connection with the contract for constructing biggaries' chawl, at Bori Bunder. It was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for favour of further report as to the details of dutiable materials required for the construction of the chawl.

FURNITURE FOR THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Committee sanctions the acceptance of the tender by the Commissioner of Mr. Muncherji Cowasji Guzdar, the lowest of three tenders received, for the supply of additional furniture, &c., for different offices in the Municipal Buildings, at a cost of Rs. 2,156. The total of the sanctioned estimate is Rs. 2,418-8-0.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee considered letter from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to the covering of the clear water channel of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,200. The amount to be met from surplus cash balance.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure.

THE MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT'S CLAIM FOR COMMISSION AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

The Committee considered letter from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting the result of the suit filed by Mr. F. W. Stevens for commission and professional services in connection with certain work done in the new Municipal offices. It is stated that the Third Judge of the Small Causes Court had passed a decree against the Municipality for Rs. 501 plus Rs. 119 as costs.

Mr. Rebsch wished to know who advised the Municipality to contest the claim.

Dr. Bhalchandra replied that the Municipal Commissioner himself held an opinion that Mr. Stevens was not entitled to get the sum of Rs. 501.

In answer to an enquiry from a member, the Chairman said that the sanction to contest the claim was not unanimously given.

Dr. Viegas observed that those who advised the fighting of the claim in the Municipality ought to be made to pay the amount of the decree. (Laughter.)

The letter was then recorded.

A FORMER RESOLUTION RESCINDED.

The Committee considered letter from Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama on behalf of Mr. Vullee Peer Mahomed, with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, of the 29th ultimo, regarding the set-back required for street improvement at Nos. 49-53, Chukla Street, asking that the resolution in question may be reconsidered, and that the piece of ground be allowed to remain in the occupation of Mr. Vullee Peer Mahomed on certain conditions.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, it was resolved that sanction be given in supersession of the Committee's resolution, dated 29th ultimo, to the acquisition from Mr. Vullee Peer Mahomed of the set-back ground, admeasuring 20 square yards, at the current market rate and under the usual conditions.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE BHUKHANDAS MOTILAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, saying that the matter came on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling on the 15th of last month, when the application was adjourned to this day. The insolvent was ordered to be arrested during the night or on Sundays. Mr. Manker said that his client had no time to reply to the affidavit made when the last order was obtained. The judge remarked that the insolvent must surrender himself.

His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week to enable the insolvent to file his reply.

RE KESHOWDEV KHOTILAL BALDEVDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macleod, who held Mr. Inverarity's brief, on behalf of the insolvents, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the petitioning creditor to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside.

As there was no opposition, the rule was granted and made returnable this day fortnight.

RE SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that suits filed by the Official Assignee were still pending.

A month's extension was granted.

RE MAHOMEDALLY AHMEDALLY BORAH.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, remarking that the former petition was dismissed, because it was not in a proper form, and the insolvent was unable to procure the assistance of a counsel.

After looking into the former order, his Lordship granted the application.

RE HORMASJEE NAOROJEE DAVAR.

Mr. Lowndes, for the Bank of Bombay, opposing creditors, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in not filing his schedule. The learned counsel read the affidavit of Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, superintendent of the hundi department of the Bank, which stated that the insolvent was indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 1,316-12-0, for which a suit was filed in the Court of Small Causes, and a decree obtained for the same. Since the passing of the decree, the insolvent had sought the benefit of the Act, and had filed his petition on the 18th of July last, but had not filed his schedule within the time prescribed by the Act.

The insolvent, on being called, appeared in person, and in explaining his reasons for not filing his schedule, said that he was very ill, and was not able to file it in time.

His Lordship: Is your case a really complicated one?

The insolvent: Many decrees have been passed against me, and, as I am ill, I have not as yet been able to file my schedule.

Mr. Lowndes: The insolvent had two months' time at his disposal during which he has done nothing. We are very anxious that the schedule should be filed immediately.

His Lordship: It is very hard on the insolvent, who appears to be really ill.

His Lordship then granted the rule, and made it returnable this day fortnight, and the insolvent was ordered to file his schedule within that time.

The insolvent: I won't be able to file the schedule in a fortnight, as I am very ill.

The Judge: In that case you will have to go to jail.

RE SAIYAD MIRZA BIN SAIYAD HOOSEIN SHIRAZEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—John Patrick Allan and another; Ahmed Allarakhia Miya Jan; Keshavdas Harakjee Vania; Narayen Damjee Thakar; Abdul Hoosein Dosajee Nagree; Govind Khooshal Bhowtar; Nusserwanjee Shapurjee Billimoria; Sidik Hajee Jooma Khatri and another; Mahadu Govind Pagar Gavli; Bhikajee Ganesh Bhinde; Nowrojee Cursetjee Wadia; Takir Miya Mahomed Cassim; Muncherjee Merwanjee Mehta; Rambhao Visram Deckni; Cooverjee Merwanjee Gazdar; and Haroon Abdul Rahman.

IN France it seems not to be illegal for a man who is not a barrister to describe himself as such. Such is the effect of the judgment in a case wherein an ex-barrister of the Appeal Court in Paris was indicted for having incorrectly described himself as though he were still in the profession. His name is Vainberg, and he directs a sort of tradesmen's protection society, which occupies itself with getting taxes refunded where they have been improperly levied, and in suing railway companies for overcharges. Proceedings were taken under Article 259 of the Code which relates to the improper use of a title. The court decided that the Article in question was solely aimed against the practice of assuming false titles of nobility.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING A MEDICAL OFFICER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper resumed the hearing of the case,in which George William Spalding, proprietor and publisher of the *Bombay Gossip*, was charged with defaming Dr. Munday, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M., (Edinburgh), in that he on the 15th of last month published certain statements calculated to harm the reputation of the complainant.

Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, represented the defendant.

Captain Robson, master of "Leander," a witness for the defence, having to go away from Bombay early, was called and examined by Mr. Sealy before the evidence for the prosecution was closed.

He said he had visited Bombay port four times. On the first occasion he did not engage the complainant as a medical officer of his crew. On the second voyage complainant paid a friendly visit to witness, and asked if he required the services of a medical officer. He did not offer himself to be engaged. Witness paid a return visit to complainant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said that he would not act upon bare accusations appearing in public print, without enquiring into the truth of the same.

Re-examined by Mr. Sealy the witness said that after reading the paragraph in question he was of opinion that it was only to be laughed at, and would not take any notice of it.

The complainant was re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Sealy. He said there was no difference between a Surgeon and an Honorary Surgeon, both being qualified men. Honorary Surgeons occupy the same position as Surgeons in the British Army.

Mr. Sealy asked the complainant if he knew one Miss Davis. Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to such a question, on the ground that it was like dragging all the incidents of a man's life into court. The learned counsel submitted it was an aggravation of the offence. which he would impress upon the court at the proper time.

The magistrate allowing Mr. Sealy to proceed, the question was repeated.

Witness, replying, said he knew the said Miss Davis. He would not say he was dismissed from the police, but would relate what took place. The Commissioner of Police had received an anonymous letter "Truth," while he was in the Bombay Police Force. Previous to the receipt of the letter, witness had given three months' notice to resign, but he subsequently withdrew his resignation as his parents did not send him home as they intended. The Commissioner seemed to be annoyed at this, and said as complainant was making a convenience of the police, he would be dismissed or discharged, whereupon witness walked out.

Mr. Sealy further asked witness if he had addressed the letter to the *Lancet*, which appeared in that journal in September 1888, and he also asked if he had written that letter in consequence of an article published in the *Lancet* against professional touting by medical men.

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to this line of cross-examination as it raked up incidents of a man's life entirely forgotten by the public at present. The learned counsel submitted that a complainant should not be called upon to justify every action of his whole life. There were limits even to cross-examination.

Mr. Sealy claimed that every facility should be given to the defence.

The magistrate asked Mr. Sealy to proceed with the cross-examination with professional discretion.

Witness, continuing, said he had addressed letters to the *Lancet*; but he did not issue circulars. Dr. Dudley gave complainant to understand that he would sell him his practice in the harbour. That doctor had an American degree. Dr. Barbour had sold his practice to Dr. Shroff, who retained the former's name on the card yet. He wrote: "Drs. Barbour and Shroff." Witness had to tender an unqualified apology to his colleagues in Edinburgh for unprofessional conduct in touting for business. He was reprimanded for it, and there was an end of it.

Certified copy of the letter from the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, dated 9th February, 1889, was put in by Mr. Sealy.

Witness, continuing, said as he could not board every vessel coming into harbour, his man (whom he would not call a runner, but would describe him as his representative) was sent on different ships to present his card, and ask if the captain wanted witness' services at once, or when? Witness employed no tout, but if he went on board a ship and would say "Good morning" to the captain and at the time a Parsee coming up would say "It's all right, Doctor," then the Parsee might expect some money from him. Witness paid something to such a Parsee if he convinced him that he had put in a good word for the complainant.

The case stands adjourned until 2-30 p.m., next Saturday.

THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL ARMIES.

THE location of the headquarters of the new Punjab and Bengal armies, formed under the reorganisation scheme, is a question not easy of settlement. Should the staff and office establishment be stationed in the hills or the plains? Simla is the permanent headquarters of the army as a whole; and during the cold weather the Commander-in-Chief takes down to the plains only a camp office. This arrangement is economical and certainly conduces to the smooth despatch of business. So also in the case of Ootacamund and Poona, where the headquarters of the Madras and the Bombay army are located. All references, correspondences &c., go to headquarters all the year round, and can be dealt with according to routine. The officers and clerical establishment enjoy the advantage of a good climate, which means that work is done well; and there is no serious dislocation of that work by the movement of any large portion of the staff, or the transfer of records from place to place. The business of each army is focussed at one centre, and goes on interruptedly even when the local Commander-in-Chief is absent on his cold weather tours. Should a similar course be adopted in the Punjab and Bengal? The question in regard to these Commands is not so easy of settlement as would appear at first sight. There is a feeling in official circles at home that the General Officer Commanding should be at the headquarters of the Local Government. In the Punjab this would mean that Army Headquarters would be at Lahore; but the Lieutenant-Governor moves to Simla for five months in the year, and there is certainly no room there for further office establishment. Again, the "Bengal" command will include the North-West Provinces, Oudh, the Lower Provinces and Assam. The troops will be in within the limits of three civil administrations, though the mass of them will be in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. If Calcutta were made the headquarters station the General Officer Commanding would be far removed from the principal garrisons for whose efficiency he is responsible. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West spends the hot weather and rains in Naini Tal, and during the intervals of his cold weather tours halts for some months at Allahabad and Lucknow. The capital of the United Provinces is, of course, Allahabad. Should Army Headquarters, therefore, be there? If so, the head of the army would be in direct touch with the Lieutenant-Governor for only two or three months in the year, unless he moved up to Naini Tal at the beginning of the summer. We do not see the imperative necessity for the Civil and Military headquarters being always together. The telegraph facilitates urgent communications in a wonderful way, and the network of railways makes rapid journeys from place to place a matter of only a few hours. The permanent army headquarters should be in the hills, say at Murree in the Punjab within easy reach of the great cantonment of Rawalpindi, and at Mussoorie for the Bengal army. Here the establishments could be comfortably located, remaining on the spot for the whole twelve months. The General Officers Commanding would for the six or seven months of the cold weather devote their attention to the thorough inspection and exercise of the troops in the plains during the dull season when all the men are in the ranks. The recess in the hills would give them time to work out plans for improving, the efficiency of the garrisons, and for the discharge of business which would accumulate during their tours. They could have a small camp office with them in the plains, for the despatch of urgent matters. If, on the other hand, the permanent headquarters are in a plains-station, the General Officers and their staff will reasonably expect to go to the hills for the summer, and gradually the establishment they will there require will grow in numbers. On the ground both of economy and efficiency it would be wiser to say at once that the headquarters should be in the hills.—*Pioneer.*

THE first fifty cars intended for the Madras Electric Tramways Company have been fitted up at the Perambore Railway Workshops, and will be made over to the tramway authorities in the course of a few days. The cars are twenty-four feet long and eight feet broad, and have compartments for first, second, and third-class passengers.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "La oline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

CALCUTTA FINANCIAL REPORT.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The idea as to the superiority of the loan of 1858-55 over other years has to-day been exploded by the notification of conversion is used this morning. As late as a fortnight ago paper of that year was fetching very nearly a half per cent more, under the belief that it would not be tackled till all other years had been dealt with, but for once the market has been wrong in its reckonings. The rise in exchange since 30th June, when the first of the notifications issued, may have influenced the authorities into the decision to attack 1854-55 without further delay, and had exchange remained where it was there can be little doubt that 1854-55 would have been legislated for last of all. It now only remains to issue notice in regard to paper of 1865 other than Calcutta, and the Government programme will be complete. The effect of this morning's notification has been to weaken paper generally and the bazaar is very lifeless at the close. Each successive notification of conversion has been more unfavourable in the options offered than the one immediately preceding; as matters have turned out it would therefore have been wiser for holders of all years to have accepted the invitation of 30th June and taken the terms imposed on 1842-43. The market idea at the time was that a large number of holders would stand out and thus force the Government into better terms; the bazaar has also all along treated the *modus operandi* in taking it loan by loan as evidence that the Government itself did not feel very sure as to the success of the measure in its entirety. The special complaint heard to-day about the 1854-55 programme is in the drastic penalty for those who delay beyond 17th instant to come into the fold; the order is for them to be mulct from 4 to 3½ per cent with retrospective effect, namely from 30th June 1894, this is certainly a little rough, as it only allows seventeen days and admits of no time for people at extreme distances to be communicated with by letter. Throughout the conversion period there have been instances of people only an hour or so later than the time given in the several notifications, who have been shut out, and in this way a fair compilation of hard cases could be prepared. It is of course all very well to say that Government notices must be adhered to to the very letter, but in this matter of conversion a little more leniency might have been shown by the authorities to people who were within the day, though slightly later than the actual hour fixed by the department.

In matters banking the *personnel* of institutions here is not generally written about, but an exception must be made to the rule in the case of a bank whose Calcutta branch has for some years been most closely identified with the name of the manager. The Delhi and London Bank as an institution largely engaged in local and country banking, as distinguished from exchange banking, fills no unimportant place in Calcutta, and Mr. D. King, until lately, when he proceeded home on short leave, was, as manager, equally well-known in and out of Calcutta. It is therefore with regret that it became known a day or two ago that he had resigned and would not on returning to India resume the management of the branch. It was also as director of a large number of joint stock undertakings that Mr. King came to be so well known and appreciated. He is succeeded at the bank by Mr. G. Ward. the present acting manager, who has been many years in the bank's service and was formerly accountant here.

In the money market, notwithstanding a three per cent. minimum at the two smaller Presidencies and reported ease in outside rates there, no change has to be reported in prices for accommodation at Calcutta. In European quarters discounts run from 4 to 4½ per cent., advances on Government paper and Council drafts afloat at 4 per cent., 51 days' houndies 8 annas discount, and share loans 5½ to 6 per cent. Taking the cash balance of the Bank of Bengal in the statement below as a sample of local ready resources, and comparing it with the statement for the corresponding week in 1893, it is seen that there is now 40 lakhs less of cash with a percentage of cash to liabilities fractionally lower; the minimum last year was not reduced below 4 per cent, and there is therefore all the less reason for at present coming down to 3 per cent, so far as Calcutta is concerned. Nor is there any clue to betake from native quarters, for the bazaar has given no indication of being extra comfortable, in fact the shroffs are not over happy in regard to native piecegoods dealers and wish to restrict advances. As explained last week, another fortnight or so must be allowed for the market to feel the full effect of Council drafts now in the way to Calcutta; it is possible, and even probable, that next week, or the week following, may see an official minimum of three per cent, but at the moment a blind following of the lead given by Bombay and Madras would not be justified here.

In the produce market very little has been done in linseed and the quantity now remaining to be shipped is of no consequence; the total exports for August were about 16,000 tons. In wheat Club No. 2 is still quoted 22s. a quarter at home and consequently there is nothing doing here; only 1,000 tons went from here in August; in 1891 and 1892 to the corresponding date about 150,000 tons went forward in each year, and this season about 9,000 tons is all that has gone, and Bombay and Kurrachee have done equally little. The news of an enormous South American wheat crop is not cheering to holders in this country. In jute there is an easier feeling in the country, and more inclination to sell; there has not been time yet for Calcutta to feel the effect, particularly as there has been some buying for August going on for some days. The official forecast of 6 million of bales, with 3,200,000 for export and 2,800,000 for mills and other local requirements, exceeds anything ever known before; taking the value roughly it may be called 150 crores, and it is thus the most valuable of all crops in India. About one half of the value named may be taken as profit for the agriculturist and middle men.

NANA SAHEB.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—A supposed Nana was discovered the other day at Bombay, and some Anglo-Indian papers are just now, very naturally talking about him. Though this arrest was universally known the Indian papers kept silent over the affair, for reasons which we shall presently explain. It is, we believe, the *Pioneer* who says that Nana "can do us the one injury remaining in his power by revealing himself at this hour," the injury being that his discovery would lead to a trial, and a trial to his punishment, while his trial and punishment would lead the native press to regard him as "a hero and martyr." We, however, think that the one injury, that lies in Nana's power to do "us," is not to reveal himself but to die a natural death. We fear that he has already done that injury. We do not think that the *Pioneer* is correct in its apprehension that a trial and punishment of Nana would lead the native press to make a hero and martyr of him. The Native papers would never commit the folly attributed to them, and that for very good reasons. If they spoke of Nana as a hero and patriot they would themselves run the risk of being hanged. If they dubbed him "a fiend," the Anglo-Indian papers would put them down for very clumsy hypocrites, who were only concealing their real feeling, by a show of loyalty. Frankly speaking, the people of India have not much to thank Nana Saheb for his enterprize. If he had won he would have brought in anarchy to the land, for the country was not then, as now, quite prepared for a native rule. By his failure, on the other hand, he did the country an amount of mischief which is simply incalculable. First, to him we owe the present system of irresponsible rule in the place of that of the Company who were kept under proper control by the British Parliament, but which has practically ceased to exert any control upon the present rulers, and that to such a degree as to refuse even an inquiry. We also owe to Nana the destruction of the flower of the Indian community, and the manliness of the nation. The real worth of Nana has been discussed by various authorities in various ways, but never by any impartial critic. The English upon whom he committed outrages very naturally call him a friend. The Irish, the French and the Russians who are enemies of the English, very naturally call Nana "a patriot." Indeed, we have heard from some Europe-returned Hindus that, they received something like an ovation from some Frenchmen in France, who said that they were proud of them because they belonged to the nation which had given birth to Nana Saheb! It is, however, quite certain that the outrages alleged to have been committed by Nana—we say alleged, for though there is no doubt as to the outrages, there is some doubt whether they were committed at the instance of Nana or of anybody in particular,—can never be justified by any amount of reasoning. Neither do we think it possible to justify, for the same reason, the outrages that followed when the mutineers had been suppressed. This much, however, we agree with the *Pioneer* that the arrest of Nana Saheb would have given rise to a good deal of bad feeling. Some years ago, we just now do not remember all the particulars, a soldier at Allahabad, shot down three Indians, we believe milkmen by profession, simply on the ground that they were the countrymen of Nana Saheb. When the last Nana was caught by Scindhia and handed over to the British authorities, a British soldier who was on guard, spat upon him. A trial of Nana just now would have only revived the hatred of the lower classes of Englishmen towards the natives of this country. A mango-scare, which was only a scare, created an intense feeling against the Indians. The trial of a live Nana would have done much worse.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplde. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	73	19	60	44	61	17	52	19
Wednesday, Septr. 5th	0	57	0	50	0	38	0	18
Total	73	76	60	94	61	55	52	37
Total fall to Septr. 5th, 1893	74	76	61	8	62	07	59	60
Total fall to Sept. 5th, 1892	109	06	88	46	86	53	85	88

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 31st August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	41	46	Nasik	20	81
Raver	23	73	Deolali	23	86
Nimbora	21	49	Ghoti	94	99
Bhadli	18	73	Nargaon	15	78
Jalgaon	19	47	Warangaon	19	16
Sirsoli	25	27	Hotgi	8	93
Mhasawad	21	59	Mohol	10	39
Maheji	14	1	Madha	10	61
Pachora	14	42	Barsi Road	10	39
Kajgaon	11	36	Kem	10	40
Naydongri	13	35	Jeur	10	40
Chalisgaon	11	10	Pomalwari	10	25
Nandgaon	8	63	Diksal	7	49
Manmar	13	50	Lonauli	188	1
Lasalgaon	9	88	Dhond	5	47
Khervadi	15	61	Talegaon	40	22

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·560	Calm	3	81·6	74·9	96	1·41	26·95	+4·86
Agra	29·595	SW	6	85·1	75·8	93	0·32	28·88	+6·21
Cawnpore	29·604	SW	4	88·8	76·1	91	0·80	38·12	...
Allahabad	29·706	SSW	4	89·6	76·8	91	0·63	44·61	+14·08
Jhansi	29·659	SW	4	85·6	75·2	79	0·21	42·30	+11·14
Jacobabad	29·598	Calm	4	102·0	82·0	54	...	0·20	−2·49
Karachi	29·713	WSW	14	89·0	77·3	71	...	18·63	+13·62
Jeypore	29·628	WNW	2	86·3	74·4	96	1·07	25·49	+2·19
Ajmere	29·647	W	3	84·1	72·0	96	1·07	23·34	+5·30
Deesa	29·723	W	8	81·1	73·0	93	2·49	21·52	−0·72
Ahmedabad	29·748	WSW	1	82·7	74·1	89	1·01	45·04	...
Bhuj	29·720	W	16	93·6	77·9	71	...	26·32	+14·13
Rajkot	29·761	W	10	84·3	74·1	80	0·72	45·62	+21·63
Veraval	29·780	WSW	12	83·6	77·2	93	0·01	24·97	...
Neemuch	29·715	W	9	79·7	71·7	94	1·08	21·87	−4·21
Indore	29·739	SW	7	81·5	71·1	93	0·04	19·69	−5·61
Saugor	29·731	W	5	79·3	72·6	87	0·09	57·81	+20·18
Jubbulpore	29·757	Calm	1	82·9	72·1	91	0·61	43·62	−1·51
Hoshangabad	29·746	SW	5	80·3	72·7	91	0·10	44·62	+1·88
Khandwa	29·749	SW	7	83·2	73·7	84	0·06	26·54	+2·89
Raipur	29·778	SW	6	85·8	75·1	81	0·36	41·43	+1·94
Nagpur	29·788	WSW	8	86·8	74·1	85	..	39·62	+3·70
Amraoti	29·791	WSW	5	86·1	71·3	79	1·67	32·52	+7·95
Akola	29·789	SW	6	87·5	71·7	84	0·23	22·54	−2·41
Surat	29·782	NW	F	87·5	72·0	93	0·87	42·25	+4·72
Malegaon	29·781	WSW	10	85·9	72·1	78	...	9·96	−4·62
Bombay	29·824	WSW	11	86·2	77·5	88	0·21	52·14	−8·42
Poona	29·839	W	10	84·5	70·4	82	...	17·19	+1·86
Aurangabad	29·827	SSW	7	85·3	67·2	77	...	10·93	...
Sholapur	29·862	WSW	10	91·7	67·1	69	...	8·61	−9·64
Ratnagiri	29·870	WSW	6	84·9	75·4	89	0·39	83·78	−10·97
Belgaum	29·888	W	16	78·3	65·8	88	0·02	38·51	+4·80
Goa	29·903	WNW	6	84·1	79·9	95	0·96	77·37	...
Karwar	29·905	WSW	2	83·2	74·5	90	0·44	81·97	−22·70
Mangalore	29·937	ESE	1	82·8	73·9	87	0·14	99·96	+5·39
Calicut	29·967	NW	6	84·7	73·1	94	0·35	82·18	+2·87
Cochin	29·976	Calm	M	86·2	75·2	89	..	54·59	−10·01
Bangalore	29·934	WSW	8	82·2	65·8	88	...	13·67	−0·89
Secunderabad	29·855	WSW	6	87·1	70·9	73	...	13·87	−7·19
Masuliptm.	29·815	SW	3	88·5	77·1	85	0·20	14·21	−5·17
Bellary	29·889	W	9	91·9	72·9	64	..	5·64	−1·33
Cuddapah	29·867	WNW	..	93·0	76·8	62	...	21·70	+6·38
Madras	29·838	SW	4	90·0	79·0	79	0·10	17·75	+6·44
Coimbatore	29·950	S	2	88·4	70·8	81	...	2·94	−1·17
Trichinopoly	29·899	WSW	3	99·1	77·3	73	...	7·96	+0·53
Negapatam	29·895	SW	8	91·0	75·7	79	...	3·74	−4·78
Colombo	29·954	WSW	9	85·0	70·0	77	..	14·11	−3·58
Aden	29·791	SE	8	94·8	82·8	67	...	0·07	−0·29

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·20 (72·91); G. T. H.=0·50 (60·64); St. G. H.=0·38 (61·55); C. P.=0·21 (52·14).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Jeypore, Ajmere, Jacobabad and Cawnpore and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are south-easterly or southerly at Mangalore and Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Bombay and 16 at Neemuch and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is 4° above the normal at Bhuj and Trichinopoly, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Deesa (2·49"), over an inch at Amraoti (1·67"), Delhi (1·41"), Jeypore and Ajmere (1·07") Neemuch (1·08"), and Ahmedabad (1·01"), nearly an inch at Surat and Goa, about three-quarters of an inch at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Rajkot and Jubbulpore, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Veraval, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Akola, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam and Madras. Abnormals indicate the existence of a distinct depression over the country about Delhi, Jeypore and Agra, where the winds are cyclonic and more or less heavy rain is likely. The weather conditions are favourable for rain over nearly the whole country to the north of Latitude 20° and on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Pressure has given way rapidly in the Punjab. The depression yesterday in Rajputana has apparently recurved, and is advancing northwards to South-East Punjab. Winds are irregular in the depression, and a cyclonic circulation is feebly marked. The depression has given moderate to heavy general rain in Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, and the south-east districts of the Punjab. Meerut reports five inches of rain; Sirsa, four; Bahraich, three; and a large number of stations in Rajputana, the North-West Provinces and South-East Punjab, over one inch. Rain has fallen in larger amounts in Burma, and moderate showers in the West Coast districts, Berar, and the Central Provinces. Winds are moderate on the Bengal and Bombay coasts. Monsoon condition of humidity and cloud is cyclonic over the whole of Northern and Central India. The depression will probably affect South-East Punjab and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, and fill up during the next thirty-six hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 4th September.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·754
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	252
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	0·65
" " year	52·37
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 5th Sept.	0·13

* From midnight to midnight.

IN a remote suburb of Vienna the hatred which the poor folk entertain of cyclists has expressed itself pratically. Two workmen, encouraged by a large crowd, stood in ambush near a bridge, and in the course of half an hour knocked sixteen cyclists off their machines, which were damaged at the same time. The cyclists, all youths between fifteen and eighteen, took their machines on their backs and, amid the hootings of the crowd, went to the neighbouring police-station.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. John Ruskin's Harbours of England, which has been out of print for eighteen years, is to be republished by Mr. George Allen this autumn. Mr. Thomas J. Wise, the compiler of the Ruskin bibliography, and one of our first authorities on Ruskin, will contribute an introduction. The plates for Turner's fine illustrations have been reproduced in photogravure from specially selected impressions of the engravings in the first issue.

The Life of the late Sir Samuel Baker is to be written by Mr. Douglas Murray and Mr. Silva White. Sir Samuel is understood to have left material which will be the basis of an exceedingly interesting work. He himself wrote several books on his travels, and most of them have had large circulations. Indeed, that on the Albert Nyanza, published first in 1866, has gone into eleven or twelve editions. Messrs. Macmillan are to publish the biography.

The Memoir of Maria Edgeworth, by her stepmother, which Mr. Edward Arnold is publishing, promises to be one of the most interesting books of the autumn. Miss Edgeworth was resident in Paris during Bonaparte's consulship, and she tells in her letters of the interesting people she then met. She was again in France later, and met Madame de Stael, Madame Recamier, and the Duc de Broglie. Of English notabilities of her time, she knew Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart, Byron, Hallam, Mrs. Barbauld, and a host of others. Her letters on her life in Ireland ought to be very valuable.

Miss Annie S. Swan, who is at present in Scotland, has two new books in hand. One, a short story, will be ready next spring, and the other, a full novel, in the following autumn. Messrs. Hutchinson, who will publish these, are to have Mrs. Mannington Caffyn's new novel ready in a month or two. It is all written, but as yet a title for it has not been decided upon. Notwithstanding the edict of the circulating libraries, it is to appear in three volumes, and there will no doubt be an American edition.

Mr. John Hollingshead is writing his memories, and the probable title of the book is My Lifetime. He has known many of the notable men of the period, and has been a great traveller. Anecdotes with reference to historical characters like Dickens, Thackeray, Disraeli, and Phelps may be expected from him. While the preparation of the work has made considerable progress, it is hardly likely at the earliest to be ready before Christmas.

The volume of Spurgeon sermons with the facsimile notes from which they were delivered is to be ready in October. The title will be Facsimile Notes, with Sermons Preached Therefrom, and there will be portraits of Spurgeon and a picture of him speaking in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. One portrait shows him as a young man in 1856, the other is the last one taken of him. Other Spurgeon volumes which Messrs. Passmore and Alabaster propose to issue are entitled Sermons on the Parables and Communion Addresses, and the especially popular Daily Readings are to be republished on India paper.

No fewer than three new books by Mr. Walter Besant are promised for the autumn. One is a novel in three volumes, entitled Beyond the Dreams of Avarice. Another is a series of social essays, As We Are; As We May Be. The third, which has been in hand for months, is a volume of short stories, In Deacons' Orders. It will be ready in October, and the other two will come later.

I learn (says a Paris correspondent) that Messrs. Ollendorff are about to publish a complete edition of the works of the late Guy de Maupassant. This is, undoubtedly, in response to a very general demand on the part of the public, as well as of the innumerable friends of the unfortunate writer. The edition will be of additional value by the inclusion of some posthumous works. When De Maupassant began to feel the first attacks of the malady which afterwards afflicted him, the manuscript of his new work, L'Angelus, was left for two months in a furnished house at Cannes forgotton. At this time the author was under confinement at the Maison Blanche. It was left to his relatives to search for the missing manuscript, but unfortunately many of the pages were gone, only the beginning and end of the work remaining intact. The Angelus has some points of similarity with Zola's Debacle, with this difference, however, that in the former story the war of 1870 is made the point of departure. It is satisfactory to add that it was written whilst De Maupassant was in full use of his mental faculties. The first part of an unfinished romance, entitled L'Ame etrangere, will also be included.

In view of the interest excited by the recent gold discoveries in Western Australia, the proprietors of the 'British Australasian' have engaged the services of Mr. Philip Mennell, the author of the Coming Colony, to prepare a special historical account of Western Australia, with full particulars respecting the Coolgardie, Murchison and other leading goldfields. Complete information will also be given as to passage rates, routes to the goldfields and openings for emigrants, merchants and manufacturers, and the whole will be published as a special number of the 'British Australasian' under the title Golden Western Australia, on the 6th of next month, at 1s.

The Cambridge University Press announce a new series called the Cambridge Historical Series, to be issued under the general editorship of Mr. G. W. Prothero, of King's College. Three volumes are announced—The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era, 1789–1815, by Mr. J. H. Rose; The Europeans in India, by Mr. H. Morse Stephens; and The Foundation of the German Empire, 1851—1815, by Mr. J. W. Headlam. The first volume is in the press, and will be issued very shortly. The works in this series will be adapted to the requirements of University Extension students, as well as more advanced readers.

When some enthusiast compiles a bibliography of the writings of Mr. William Watson, he will discover just one link between his work and that of Mr. Pater. The first literary criticism of Mr. Watson's which appeared in print was contributed to the 'Liverpool Argus,' and it consisted of a column of Literary Gossip mainly devoted to an appreciative comment upon The Child in the House. A copy of the 'Argus' is not now at hand, but we remember that Mr. Watson quoted with warm admiration, the passage describing Florian's emotions at the return of his little sister from a woodland expedition. "Tears of joy, too, the child knew, also to older people's surprise; real tears, once, of relief from long-strung childish expectation, when he found returned at evening, with new roses in her cheeks, the little sister who had been to a place where there was a wood, and brought back for him a treasure of fallen acorns and black crow's feathers; and his peace at finding her again near him mingled all night with some intimate sense of the distant forest, the rumour of its breezes, with the glossy blackbirds aslant and the branches lifted in them, and of the perfect nicety of the little cups that fell."

Messrs. Cassell and Co. will shortly issue in serial form an entirely new and revised edition of Dr. Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. The first part, which will appear at the end of this month, will contain a portrait of the author, who is in his eighty-fifth year, and his autograph preface to the new edition, reproduced in facsimile.

Arrangements have just been completed for an English edition of the late Professor Dillmann's writings, Messrs. T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh, having secured the right of translation. His Commentary on Genesis will probably be the first to appear.

A work on the recent Matabele War, by W. A. Wills and L. T. Collingridge, is announced for publication in a few days. It contains a graphic account of the whole of the campaign by Major P. W. Forbes, (the commanding officer of the British South Africa Company's Forces), with maps of the routes and plans of the battles. Mr. F. C. Selous has written the introduction; and Mr. H. Rider Haggard, Major John C. Willoughby, Bart., and Mr. P. B. S. Wrey have also contributed to its pages.

The price of the Kelmscott Chaucer has now been fixed at £20 for the two volumes. The work is progressing rapidly, and the first volume, at all events, will be ready for issue in August of next year. Nearly the whole issue of 325 copies has already been subscribed for.

Messrs. George Bell and Son will publish this month a third and cheaper edition, at a guinea net, of Mr. Malcolm Bell's Sir Edward Burne-Jones: A Record and Review, with over 100 reproductions from works of the artist. As a kind of companion work to this, Messrs. Bell have in preparation, Albert Moore: His Life and Works, by Mr. A. Lys Baldry. This volume is to have ten photogravures and more than seventy other illustrations.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein will publish a work entitled, Social Science and Social Schemes, by Mr. J. McLellan, of Glasgow. It deals in a concise manner with the whole subject of sociology. Mr. Harry Furniss has formed a limited liability company, under the title Lika Joko, Limited, to promote the publication of the journal on which he has been engaged since he retired from 'Punch.' Sir Robert Ball, in his Great Astronomers paper in the September 'Good Words,' will deal with Galileo. The same number will include the second paper of An Idler in Perthshire, by Mr. William Canton. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome will contribute a prefatory story to the volume of papers by various authors on My First Book. Messrs. Bell and Son have in the Press Christies: A Chapter in the History of Art, by Mr. William Roberts, author of Printers' Marks.

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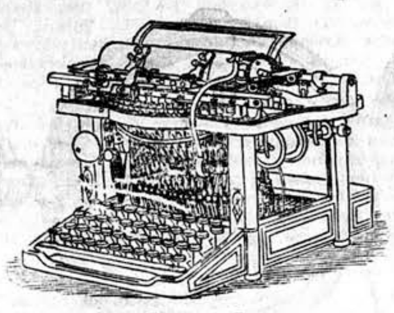

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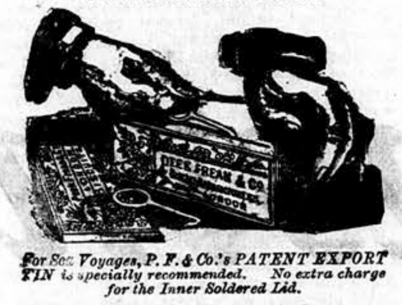

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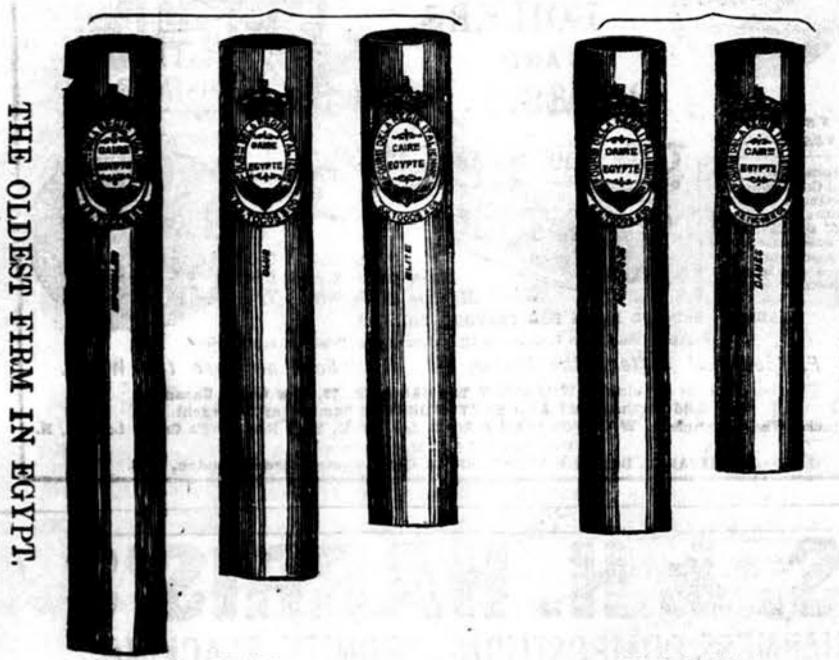

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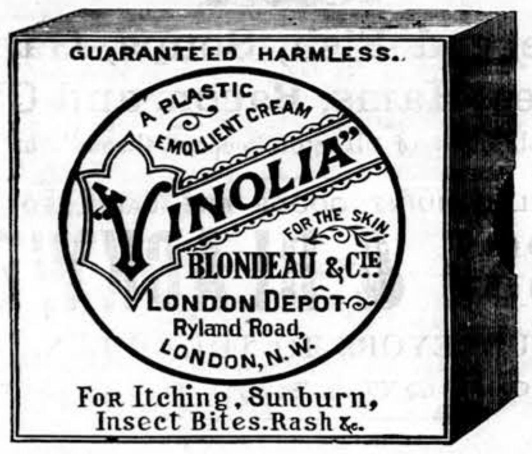

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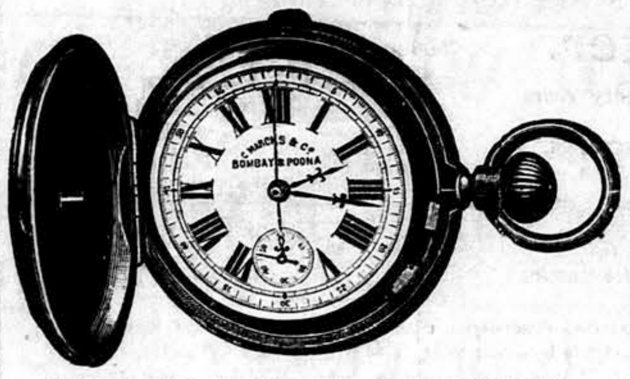

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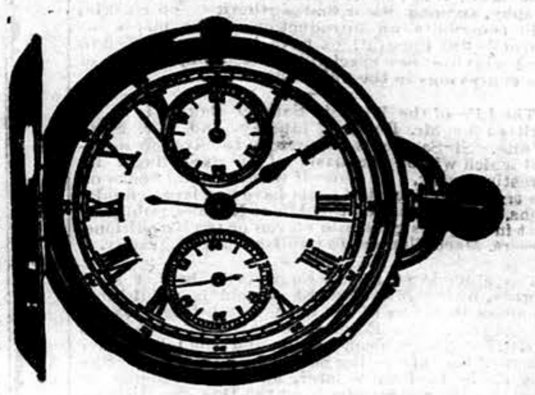

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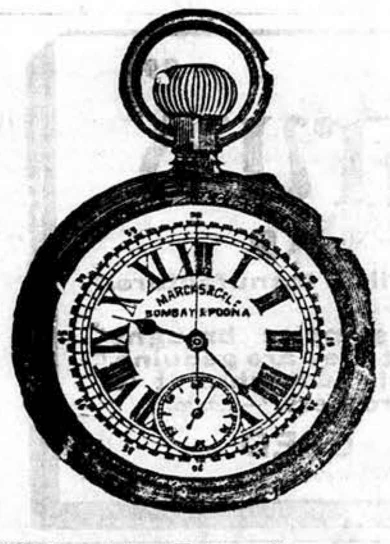

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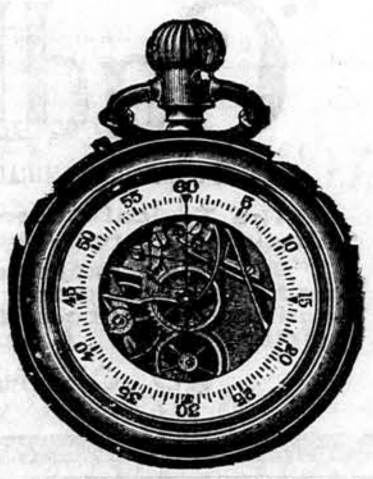

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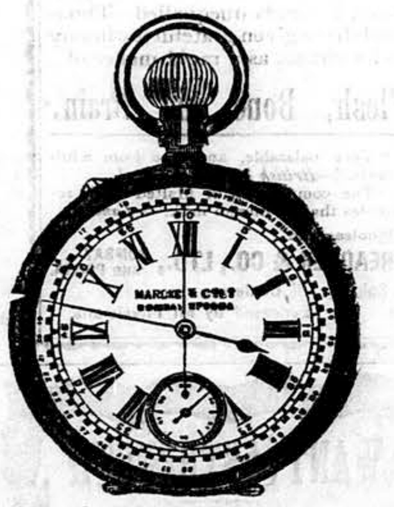

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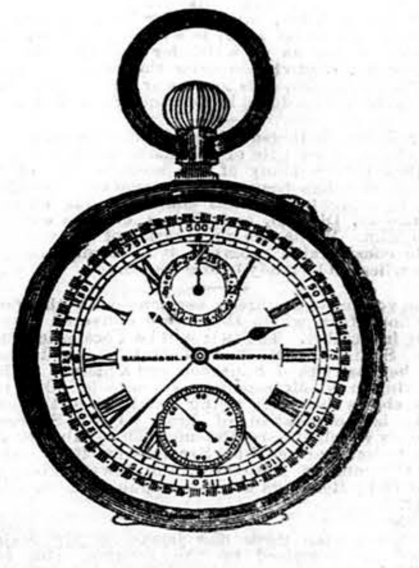

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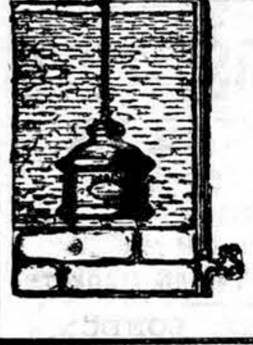

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